Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Felham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

☞Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

The Proposed Agricultural Experiment Station.

An effort is being made to have the Townsend estate in Portsmouth purchased as the site of the State Agricultural College. This would be a most excellent location. There are some seventy acres of good land. The farm is very accessible, being near the railroad, and in the midst of the finest agricultural portion of the State. It would be a great thing for this island to have such an institution located there and a united effort should be made to induce the authorities to give this location due consideration. There are several other portions of the State that are anxious to have the school located in their region. South Kingstown people have offered to furnish a good location free of cost. The old Lapham Institute in Scituate has also been offered by that town and one or two other places have been in contemplation. The people of this region must stir themselves at once if they expect to compete with other portions of the State.

Fraternal Visit.

The Aleppo Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Boston will make an excursion to Newport on Thursday, May 24th. They will leave Boston, three hundred strong, on a special train at 8.30 A. M., and will arrive here at about 10.30. They will be met at the depot by Palestine Temple in full ranks and escorted after a short parade to the steamboat landing where a boat will be chartered to take the entire party to Golden Spring, where mine host Maxfield will secure a first class clam dinner for the entire party. After a brief stay there the party will steam to Providence and make a short parade. They will then return to Newport and march directly to Masonic Temple. Here a collation will be served and the remainder of the day will be passed in social enjoyment. The party will leave for home early in the evening. Aleppo Temple is made up of some of the leading citizens of Massachusetts and the members of the order in Newport will endeavor to make their stay among us a pleasant one.

Artillery Practice School.

Major Cushing, in command of the Light Battery at Fort Adams, by orders from Major General Schofield, commanding this division of the army, has been engaged for some time past in seeking for a suitable place for a camp and drill for the Battery during the summer. It is understood that the camp will be located on the King farm, occupied by Mr. A. A. Brown, and that the Battery will remain in camp three months, during which time they wil carry on a regular school for drill and practice with their heavy field pieces. The practice grounds for firing the heavy guns will be either from the King farm, across the marshes into thel sand hills near Hanging Rocks, or from the Newport end of the Second Beach toward Sachuest Point.

The Old Colony Railroad Company will run a Theatre Train from Newport to Boston on Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst., leaving Newport at 4.50 P. M. and Boston on the return at 11.45 P. M. The fare will be only $1.70 for the round trip. The train will arrive at and depart from the Park Square station of the Old Colony Railroad in Boston.

Mr. T. M. Seabury has on exhibition on the windows of his boot and shoe store a complete set of the different styles of shoes worn by Japanese, male and female. They were presented to Mr. Seabury by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing who recently returned from Japan.

Bismarck is credited with the ability to speak all the most important languages, including Russian, which is very difficult to learn.

Unity Club.

There was a business meeting of this Club last Tuesday evening to receive reports, make some necessary arrangements for future working, and decide on some definite subject or subjects to be studied by the Club at their meetings next season. The Culture Committee's report showed an excellent record, and the Entertainment Committee reported they had held three social gatherings, at which, music, with dramatic and elocutionary readings had been the attractions, followed at the close with refreshments. This last element had also been introduced on the Anonymous Essay Evening. Music, vocal and instrumental, had also been supplied on all the Study evenings, either by members or by other friends who were non-members. The Club is now so large—198 members—that, for the future, it was arranged to issue a member's ticket, or card of admission at the beginning of the session, on payment of the annual dues, which it is proposed to raise from fifty cents to one dollar. This advance, however, cannot be decided until the annual meeting in October. It was decided that two concurrent topics of Study be fixed for next year's work. One of them was chosen, namely, "Living American Novelists," an attractive theme, and one likely to enlist much interest. The selection of the second subject was deferred until a meeting to be held that day week, on the 15th inst., when it was hoped there would be a larger attendance, and therefore a more representative opinion obtained than was possible from the meeting of twenty-five or thirty persons present on the 8th instant.

Commandery Inspection.

Benj. B. Gardiner Commandery, Knights Templar, was duly inspected Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall by Sir Geo. W. Sharper, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, assisted by Vice Eminent District Deputy Grand Commander Sir Robert Minton and staff. An exhibition drill by the local commandery was a leading feature and it won great applause. After the inspection, came a substantial collation, followed by dancing to the excellent music of the Newport orchestra with Mr. W. H. Allen as prompter. Mr. Pusey A. Peer was chairman of the committee of arrangements.

A handsome memorial window has just been placed in St. George's chapel to the memory of the late Mrs. Harriet Pearce, widow of Congressman Dutee J. Pearce. At the time of her death Mrs. Pearce was the oldest communicant of this (formerly Zion) church.

The Newport Branch of the British-American Association of Rhode Island, which was organized here only a week ago last Monday, already has a membership of 113, and it is expected to reach 200 before the end of the month.

Old Colony steamer Bristol went on to the Fall River line this week to relieve the Providence which is to be thoroughly overhauled for the summer campaign. The Bristol has but just come off the dry docks and is in perfect order.

Miss Margaret Mather, Newport's favorite star, will appear at the Opera House this evening, supported by a powerful company. The play will be Romeo and Juliet, in which Miss Mather has scored her greatest successes.

Preaching at the First Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Tuller, at 10:45 A. M., Young People's Prayer Meeting at 7 P. M. subject "Rest." Preaching at 7:30 P. M., subject "Youth of David."

Mr. F. S. G. d'Hauteville and family, of New York, will occupy their cottage on Bellevue avenue this season for the first time in three years. They are expected to arrive in a few days.

Little Foster, the bright, promising six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Blakely, died in his father's arms Thursday evening after about four months of suffering from heart trouble. The family will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement.

Rev. R. B. Peet has returned from a month's vacation spent in New York, and will occupy his pulpit at the Emmanuel church to-morrow. His family, who spent the winter in San Francisco, are expected home in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bell, sr., of New York, parents of ex-Minister Bell has rented "Clover Patch" cottage on Narragansett avenue for the season, and will take possession about June 10. This will be their first season in Newport.

A light battery from Fort Adams, Newport harbor, and another from New York, have been detailed to go to Fisher's Island some time during the coming month for field practice. Other detachments will be sent to the island for the same purpose during the summer.

Two weeks from next Tuesday will be 'Lection.

New England Baptists.

As stated in the MERCURY some three weeks ago, the New England Baptist train will leave Boston Tuesday on its second annual ten days excursion and is expected to reach Newport about 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages and omnibuses will be in readiness to receive them and after a three hours drive about the island the excursionists will take the 5.15 train for Fall River and thence proceed by steamer Pilgrim to New York, enroute for Washington where they will enjoy the May anniversaries. They will then continue their trip to Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe, and return on the 26th. Deacon W. B. Franklin, who was selected by the committee to arrange for their entertainment in Newport, received a letter on Thursday to the effect that there would be between 450 and 500 on the excursion from Boston, and fifteen or twenty ladies and gentlemen will join the party here. The reunion and supper, which it was at first proposed to hold in Newport, will take place on the Pilgrim after leaving Fall River.

With four electric light companies in active operation in this city the forest of unsightly poles adorning our streets will be something appalling. It would seem that the City Council ought to take some action regulating these poles, and not allow the town to be completely invaded. The place for electric light wires is underground and if the companies would make a beginning of putting their wires underground the unsightly poles would gradually be removed from the surface, much to the satisfaction of the great majority of the people of the community.

Gen. A. L. Burdick met with a serious accident Wednesday. He was assisting his wife in house-cleaning and fell from the step-ladder. Three physicians worked upon him most of the day upon which the accident occurred and it is now believed that he will recover, though it will require long and careful nursing. This is a new departure for the General and one from which his many friends wish his speedy return.

The Fire Department committee at its recent meeting, voted to report to the City Council recommending the removal of alarm box 32, at the corner of Greenough place and Beach street, provided the abutters, who first petitioned for its establishment and who now ask for its removal, agree to meet one-half the expense. The unsightly poles, necessary for the running of wires, is the objection.

Newport's share of the State school money this year is $5,770.07; Jamestown receives $414.90; Little Compton, $1,142.70; Middletown, $726.28; New Shoreham, $759.77; Portsmouth, $1,281.30; Tiverton, $2035.13.

Two weeks from next Wednesday will be Memorial Day. It will be observed in Newport as usual. The oration will be delivered by Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor of the Second Baptist church.

We publish on the inside of to-day's MERCURY an interesting letter on Newport's "Winter Days," by Rev. S. W. Stevens, taken from the Chicago Standard.

A committee of the town of Jamestown is endeavoring to arrange for a steam ferry between that Island and the South Kingstown shore near Saunderstown or Eaton's Ferry.

Hon. Elijah Morgan, of Mystic, one of the New London County Commissioners, was married May 3d to Miss Sarah Lawton. Miss Lawton was formerly a resident of Newport.

The Continental Company's steamer Whatcheer is running on the Wickford line in place of the Eolus which is undergoing her annual overhauling at the Old Colony docks.

Mr. Ralph R. Barker, who this week sold his estate on Newport avenue to Mr. Thos. P. Peckham, has begun the foundation for a new residence upon his recent purchase on Bull street.

In the case of Mahogany and wife vs. the town of Middletown, in which the plaintiffs were awarded $1000 at the late term of the Supreme Court, the town has applied for a new trial.

The vacancy at Dutch Island, caused by the resignation of Mr. John B. Landers, of this city, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles A. Arnold, of Narragansett.

Mr. E. B. Haskell of Boston, has purchased A. J. Blethen's interest in the Minneapolis Daily Tribune. The paper is now owned by himself and his son, Mr. W. E. Haskell.

Col. C. L. Best, lately retired from command of the Fourth United States Artillery, and Mrs. Best left Newport on Thursday, en route for Washington Territory.

Lieut. Gov. Honey sails today for Germany where he will meet his family. He will remain abroad about three months.

Judge H. W. Bookstaver and family will summer in Europe.

Obituary.

Died.—In this city, 5th inst., Jennie T., wife of George H. Swan, in the 51st year of her age.

In the life and death of Mrs. Swan there has been the rarest exhibition of heroic courage and Christian faith. The victim of an incurable disease, she has for nearly two years, without fear or alarm, seen that the end was coming. While she had no dread of the grave, she was ready cheerfully to submit to anything which gave promise of prolonged life. Five times, by her own decision, she underwent the most difficult and dangerous surgical operations. She expected nothing but temporary relief. But she wanted to live while she could, and she preferred the surgeon's incision to what she knew must otherwise be a lingering death. Her heroism was amazing. How much she endured was only discovered by her physicians. To spare her friends she preferred as long as she could in the spirit of sublime self-endurance, to keep her sufferings to herself. Each of the five operations was remarkably successful, and for a week after the last one, she seemed to be steadily improving. Then an unexpected difficulty set in, and in a few days the struggle was over.

But when she saw death approaching she was as calm as when she saw the doctors coming. With no tear in her eye, but with the vocal organs becoming rigid, she said, "I know what this means, but I am not afraid to die." And only a short time before her departure she said, "The Lord's hand is in it all."

A richer legacy she could not have left than her pure, unblemished life, and her triumphan, christian death. For nearly thirty-six years she had been a devoted member of the Central Baptist Church in this city, where her name and memory will long be affectionately cherished.

In the absence of her pastor, a most impressive service was conducted at her funeral by the Rev. Mr. Tuller of the First Baptist Church, every person present must have received some new lessons on the character, power and beauty of a genuine Christian life.

"Oh for a faith that will not shrink,
Though pressed by every foe,
That will not tremble on the brink
Of every earthly woe.

Lord, give us such a faith as this,
And then, whate'er may come,
We'll taste, e'en here the hallowed bliss
Of an eternal home."

COM.

Catboat Elaine's Experience.

In a recent issue of the MERCURY we gave a description of the handsome catboat Elaine, just completed by Mr. Thomas Stoddard and sold to a New York party. The owners took possession of their new craft and on Saturday morning last started in her for New York. The following, taken from the Stonington correspondence of the Providence Journal, gives an idea of their experience:

The catboat Elaine with two tired persons on board entered our harbor early Sunday morning during a dense fog. The boat left Newport Saturday morning. When off Point Judith the wind died out and they could make no headway. Soon a thick fog came up, entirely obscuring every landmark and leaving the boat's party without any means of ascertaining their whereabouts. They were forced to keep the boat under headway and spent the night in listening for breakers. Without any actual knowledge of their position they were pleased to find themselves in Stonington harbor, and soon had the boat fast.

Obituary.

Capt. John W. Downing, who died very suddenly in New York, May 3d, was the eldest son of the late Capt. Downing, and was born in Newport, R. I. Sept. 22d, 1810. He was married to Eliza Nickerson by the Rev. Michael Eddy, Sept. 6th 1831. He leaves a widow and two married daughters, Mrs. Leander Fenner and Mrs. Clarence C. Lutz.

The remains were brought to Newport for burial Monday morning and funeral services, in charge of St. Paul's Lodge of Masons, were held at the Belmont Memorial chapel at 10.30 o'clock. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. Rev. J. A. L. Rich, of the First M. E. church, officiated, and Messrs. W. H. Statford, W. J. Huntington, G. E. Houghton, W. P. Denman, J. D. Richardson and Geo. P. Leonard acted as bearers. Capt. Downing, at the time of his decease, was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M., of this city, and of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, of New York.

Home Missionary Officers.

Following are the newly elected officers of the Home Missionary Society of the First M. E. church:

President—Miss Julia T. Downing.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. M. T. Peckham, Miss Elizabeth Sherman, Mrs. J. W. Andrews.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary L. Thurston.
Recording Secretary—Miss Mary S. Simmons.
Treasurers—Miss Addie E. Lovejoy and Miss Annie B. Burdick.

The report is still current that Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will return to this country to marry the daughter of a member of the Cleveland Cabinet.

The Weenat-Shassitts.

Weenat-Shassitt Tribe of the Independent Order of Red Men assembled in full numbers at the wigwam in Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday evening, expecting a visitation of the Great Officers of Massachusetts. The expected guests failed to arrive, however, and after the business of the council the members, with several invited palefaces, adjourned to the large hall where a most excellent repast, prepared by Caterer Julius Arnold, was in waiting. Cigars and speeches followed the eating, after which a further adjournment was taken to the pleasant club rooms of the Tribe in the Gas Building.

It is pleasing to note the rapid growth of the Weenat-Shassits, both in numbers and popularity, since its reorganization less than a year ago, and there is every reason to believe that, with similar management to the present, No. 6 will soon become a leading Tribe of the country.

Queen Esther in Bristol.

Mr. Herbert C. Tilley of this city, who has been engaged several weeks in preparing the sacred cantata of Queen Esther in Bristol, met with a most gratifying success on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The Bristol correspondent of the Providence Journal says:

"The audience completely filled the Town Hall on Wednesday evening to hear the first presentation of the sacred cantata of 'Esther,' the Beautiful Queen, given by local talent, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Tilley, of Newport, for the benefit of Babbitt Post, G. A. R., of this town. In these columns it has been stated that the chorus was the finest which ever sang from the Town Hall stage, and that the principal parts were in the hands of the best musical talent in Bristol. All this was acknowledged by nearly every one present at the opening presentation."

A Change for the Better.

Owing to the extremely cold and unpleasant weather of the past month or two cottage renting has not been as brisk as is usual at this season of the year, but now that we feel the warmth of an approaching summer the mails begin to teem with enquiries and the several agents are preparing themselves for a rush of business. The weather has not only been such as to repell cottage hunters, but it has kept back the green and bloom which go so far to attract. The past weeks however, has made a great change in this regard and the spacious lawns are now rapidly assuming their attire of summer loveliness.

Supreme Court.

The case of Mahogany and wife vs. the town of Middletown, which was on trial as the MERCURY went to press last week, was given to the jury Saturday noon and a verdict for $1000 for plaintiffs was rendered. The following persons were naturalized: Patrick Hayes, David Sullivan, Thomas Casey, Maurice Roach, Jeremiah Galvin, Patrick Dugan, Lawrence Martin, John Nolan, Joseph Smith, Patrick Sullivan, Joseph Crowther, Wyville Taylor, Patrick Harrington, Matthew Schoentzler. This makes seventy-two citizens made so far this term. The court adjourned to June 20.

The Lawn Tennis Club.

The Aquidneck Lawn Tennis Club is having its grounds on Catherine street put in condition for next season's play which will be begun about the first of the coming month. At a meeting of the club, held on Monday, President A. B. Corbin in the chair, it was voted to open the grounds to ladies on certain mornings to be decided upon by the Executive committee. The arrangements for opening were also placed in the hands of the Executive committee. Two resignations were accepted and five new names were enrolled. Much interest was manifested and an excellent season is looked forward to.

Mr. Mahlon Sands, who was thrown from his horse and killed in Hyde Park, London, England, last Monday morning, was formerly a well-known summer resident of Newport, and still owned a cottage on Ledge Road. He had lived abroad, however, about ten years. He had been twice married. His second wife, who survives him, was a daughter of the late Rev. Alanson Hartpence of Philadelphia, and neice of Hon. Levi P. Morton of New York, and the marriage was a society event at the latter's Newport villa about fifteen years ago.

First Ward Republican Club.

Some fifty of the Republicans of the first ward assembled at the ward room in the No. 2 Engine House Tuesday evening and organized a First Ward Republican Club by the choice of the following officers:

President—George F. Crandall.
Vice Presidents—Seth B. Hammett, Arthur B. Gladding, George A. Wilcox, John S. Carr, William H. Jackson.
Secretary—Edward M. Gladding.

In the Mercury Window.

A picture of the Lenthal School, taken by Mr. J. W. Brickham Jackson during the Arbor Day exercises.

Newport of 1775.

Continued.

Newport Mercury of December 18, 1775, 2 pages

Newport, Dec. 16, 1775. The continental cruisers in Massachusetts Bay, last Friday se'nnight took a ship from London, loaded with coal, porter, cheese, etc., and a brig from the West Indies with 130 puncheons of rum, some sugar, cocoa, 100 cases of Geneva, some fruit, etc.

Tis said the ministerial troops have decamped from Bunker Hill.

Last Saturday the bomb-brig and several of the ministerial navy in this harbor, went down to Brenton's Neck, when a number of men landed to fetch off hay, but some Provincial troops appearing, they were obliged to embark again without the hay.

Capt. John Martin, who was wounded yesterday (Sunday at Jamestown) morning week, by Capt. Wallace or some of his men, died last Thursday, 77 years of age.

Last Tuesday arrived here, in a brig from the West Indies, Capt. Abraham Ali, which vessel was taken into custody of the men of war in this harbor; she had in a small quantity of rum; the Captain and all the people were detained, and some of them, we hear, were sent to Boston in a tender, the latter end of the week.

Yesterday in the afternoon, the Swan, Capt. Ayscouth, the bomb-brig, and several tenders, went up the Bay, anchored near Dyer's Island, took from thence some hay, burnt some and killed two horses.

The particular account of damage done at Jamestown, on Conanicut, at the time Mr. Martin was wounded, came too late for this paper.

Newport Mercury of Dec. 25, 1775, 2 pages only.

At a Town Council, Newport December 3d 1775. Voted that the following advertisement be published in the Newport MERCURY. Whereas the town council have been informed by the committee who went lately to Providence to wait on the committee of safety, that they had received strong assurances from reputable persons there, that the county of Providence would receive, and provide for, four hundred such poor of this town as might be willing to move into said county: Such poor inhabitants are, therefore, hereby requested to give in their names to the Town Council, as soon as may be, who will make provision for their removal. Suitable provision will likewise be made for removal of the poor into any other part of the colony, who are inclined to remove and will give in their names to the Town Council.

A true copy—Witness,
WILLIAM CODDINGTON,
Town Clerk.

The ministerial fleet on this station, last week, cut a supply of wood on Gould Island, a little above this town.

Last Saturday, a large sloop, supposed to be that lately owned by Capt. I. L. Wynn, came into this port, and brought in a large double-decked brig; the same day a schooner, which parted from the above vessel off our harbor's mouth, went up the east side of this Island, she is supposed to be armed.

Now in this harbor, the Rose, Capt. Wallace, the Glasgow, Capt. Howe, the Swan, Capt. Ayscouth, the bomb-brig, Capt. Graves, the above mentioned large sloop of 16 guns, and several tenders.

Newport Mercury of January 1, 1776, plain head, 2 pages only.

Last Monday arrived here his Excellency General Charles Lee, escorted by a detachment of Rifle-men from the continental army, and the Cadet Company from Providence, &c., and on Wednesday went out of town again.

A brig loaded with salt, belonging to New York, which was brought into this harbor by one of the Kings cruisers some time past, was drove ashore on Goat Island, last Saturday se'nnight, where she still remains; 'tis supposed most of the salt is melted.

The gentlemen appointed at the last session of Assembly to wait on the Honorable Continental Congress, with the public accounts, we hear have obtained an order on the Continental Treasury, in favor of this colony, for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Married, Last Monday, Doctor William Tillinghast, of this town, to Miss Sally Holmes, daughter of Mr. John Holmes of Middletown.

Died, Last Tuesday, Mr. James Gardner of this town aged 64. At South Kingstown, Mrs. Robinson, consort of Matthew Robinson, Esq.

Newport Mercury of January 22, 1776—2 pages only.

The distress of this town (Newport) has been, and still is so great for want of fuel, that many fences and a number of old buildings have been pulled down to burn.

The General Assembly of this Colony, at their session begun and held on the 8th inst., granted the sum of two hundred pounds more, for removing such poor persons from this town as are not able to remove themselves and *for no other use whatever*; and appointed Messrs. John Collins, John Cook, Thomas Freebody, George Irish and Daniel Halloway, a committee to see this business executed.

We are told Major Tallman and Captain Waterman, behaved with great spirit, and distinguished themselves much in repulsing the enemy from Prudence Island.

Last Thursday, as Capt. Thomas Stelle, of this town, was returning from Mr. Charles Handy's in Middletown, coming down a hill his horse stumbled and threw him on his head, which so fractured his scull, that he lies dangerously ill.

The men-of-war, &c., lay near Hope Island several days last week, were 'tis supposed they supplied themselves with wood and water. On Friday they came down to this harbor again.

Within a week past, the Continental cruisers have taken a ship and a brig from England, loaded with provisions, bound into Boston, said to be rich prizes.

Last Saturday died Mr. Crawford Tweedy of this town.

Newpot Mercury of Feb. 5th 1776—plain head 2 pages only.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1776.—By Capt. Hunn, from Edentown, North Carolina, we learn that a certain *Cullen Pollock*, a man of great fortune in that place, having by various ways and means, proved himself an enemy to America, at last by insulting a number of officers and soldiers when under arms, and being too great a coward to give any of them personal satisfaction, he drew on himself the resentment of the people who waited upon the latter end of November, took him out of his house, paraded him round the town to the whipping post, where he was tarred and feathered, and then dismissed. They afterwards burnt his coach.

JAMES C. SWAN.

to be continued.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn have returned from their Western tour.

The Janauschek-Bull case has been finally settled, it is understood, by the payment of $3000 by Mr. Bull.

Rev. H. N. Jeter has gone to Washington and Baltimore for a three weeks vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Norman have arrived at their Newport villa for the season.

Rev. H. N. Jeter baptised one person at the Blue Rocks Sunday and received six into the church.

Assistant Inspector Geo. A. Pritchard will inspect Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., Tuesday evening.

Alderman Edward Newton has been enjoying a brief vacation in New York this week.

Mr. Louis L. Lorillard is having large and handsome greenhouses erected at his Ochre Point residence.

The third annual ball of the Hibernians took place at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening.

A horse belonging to Major Henry Bull dropped dead on Broadway Thursday afternoon.

The several business houses on Bellevue avenue are being renovated preparatory to the season campaign.

The May term of the Court of Common Pleas will open at the State House on the 21st.

Mr. George Gordon King has returned from New York, for the summer.

Mrs. D. B. Tennant, of Petersburg, Va., is expected at her Bellevue avenue villa early in June.

Mine host Attleton is preparing for a busy time during the May session of the General Assembly.

Quite a number of cottagers have already arrived and others are expected next week.

The Alger hat has made its appearance in Michigan for use by boom clubs there. It is a "slouch."

The schoolship New Hampshire received a draft of twenty-five boys from the Minnesota Sunday morning.

Having been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, the steam ferry Conanicut was returned to the Newport and Jamestown route on Monday.

Mr. LeRoy King and family have returned from New York and are at their cottage on Bellevue and Berkeley avenues.

An interesting and seasonable announcement from the Queen Anne Millinery establishment will be found in our advertising columns this week.

Miss Julia May Crofton, of this city, has accepted an invitation to read "Anne Boleyn" before the Bay View Club in Providence, on the 18th instant.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. M. Davis have returned from Europe where they spent the winter and are at their beautiful villa on Batemen's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fearing have returned from their trip around the world and are at their Newport cottage for the season.

Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., the pastor of the Central Baptist church, is still seriously ill. He has been confined to his bed for more than two weeks.

Prof. Bancroft, of Brown University, will officiate at the Central Baptist church to-morrow morning and evening.

The Old Colony Company and the Torpedo Station are to establish an electric light on the sand-bar at the south end of Goat Island.

Gen. A. G. Lawrence Camp, Sons of Veterans, will be officially inspected Monday evening by Department Inspector Frank Munroe, of Riverside.

It is understood that Morris, who formerly occupied the store at the corner of Mill and Thames streets, has taken a five years lease of the old Boston store in Bull's block.

Mrs. Thomas S. Tilley of Port Jefferson, Long Island, has arrived at her cottage on Malbone road for the season. She is accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Capt. Brewster, and family.

Deaths reported for the week ending with Thursday, May 10:

Whole number	6	*Cause of Death.*	
Under 5 years	0	Heart Disease	1
Over 5 and under 20 yrs	0	Bright's Disease	1
Over 20 years	4	Traumatic Tetanus	1
American descent	4	Senile Decay	1
Foreign	0		

Average age of decedents, 61 years, 11 months and 13 days.

HENRY E. TURNER, JR.,
Ex-Of. Board of Health.

Poetry.

The Little Old Mill.

There's a little mill
At the foot of the hill,
And a little dam
And a little old mill,
Shabby and still;
And the little old miller who once was there,
With snow white clothes and powdered hair,
Who measured the grain,
And took the toll,
He is now as silent and still
As the moveless wheels in the little mill,
And he sleeps in the churchyard cold and lorn,
Near the little mill where he ground that corn.

Long years ago,
In the summer's glow,
And the autumn's blow,
And the winter's snow,
It was full of life;
The waters rushed through the narrow bay,
And the tick-tack song was heard all day,
Grinding the grain
That daily came
Down the crooked lane
To the old mill's door.
Boys and men—men and boys—
Chatted amid the old mill's noise,
Related their sorrows, spoke of their joys,
Joked and laughed for many an hour
While the miller turned the grists to flour.

Where are they
To be found to-day?
They are silent and still
Like the miller and mill.
All their grists of life have been ground;
All of them sleep beneath the mound;
For, like the mill
At the foot of the hill,
They had their day and passed away.
Some were weak and others were strong;
Some died young, while others lived long—
One by one they dropped by the way,
And not a survivor lives to-day.

But the rill runs along
With the same old song
And the same fresh glow
Of years ago.
Warm and cold, it never grows old;
And its banks still bloom with crimson and gold
Just as it did when the miller was there
With snowy garb and powdered hair
And the life stream flows
Through joys and woes;
And others now ride
On the life-long tide,
Just as those did that went to that mill,
Just as those who follow us will,
Till the wheels of time shall stand as still
As the rattling wheels of that old mill.

—West Chester News.

Selected Tale.

HOW WE MARRIED THE MAJOR.

CHAPTER I.

"I'll tell you what it is, Meares, I can't stand this any longer!"

The speaker, Lieut. Henderson, X Battery, R Brigade, Royal Artillery, was sitting in an easy chair, with his feet reposing on the back of another. Dinner was over, and the sound of the Major's retreating footsteps could still be heard on the creaking boards of the passage that led to his quarters. We had no Captain belonging to the battery, as was the usual fate of the garrison artillery at that time, and so the Major, Henderson, and myself were the only officers in the mess.

We were quartered in Fort Tourgis, Alderney, having been transported thither from Guernsey a month before in her Majesty's gunboat Dasher—an old paddle steamer which was bought some fifty years ago by Government from a Southampton company, and which was still considered sound enough for her duties, which latter consisted in transporting troops from one of the Channel Islands to another, and capturing French fishing boats when they were unhappy enough to be found within the charmed limit of British waters. Sorely had the battery as a whole objected to the transfer from the society and civilization of Guernsey to the barren rocks of the sister island, where we got our mails and news twice a week if the weather were calm, and not at all if there were a gale. If the move had occurred in the ordinary course of events, no one would have grumbled, but there were certain rumors in currency to the effect that it had been privately arranged by the Major himself, partly because he had personal reasons of his own for avoiding Guernsey for the present, and partly because he knew that in Alderney he would be free from the active supervision of the officer commanding the artillery in the district, and able consequently to carry out, without let or hindrance, his own peculiar views as to the management of a battery. As a consequence, every annoyance, discomfort, or other evil arising from the change of station was with admirable unanimity ascribed alike by officers and men to their one common bugbear—the Major.

I doubt if there were ever a man more cordially disliked than he; and yet strangers invariably took a fancy to him, and with some reason, for he was a clever man and in many ways a kindly one. He was good-looking, wore an eyeglass, more for ornament than use, as his eyes were sharp enough, (we all knew to our cost,) and was the right side of forty years of age. Little wonder then that the susceptible female population of Guernsey had made a dead set at him during his stay there and had at last fairly frightened him out of the island. For an unmarried Major of the R. A. is not to be seen every day. One fault he had, and that, in the eyes of those whose evil fortune brought them under his immediate orders, was sufficient to outweigh a whole bushel of virtues. He was possessed with a demon—the demon of red tape!

I really believe that, had he been in the agonies of drowning and had a gunner of his battery pulled him out of the water (which I am quite convinced no man of the battery would have done,) his first spoken utterance would have been to make his preserver a prisoner for wearing his forage cap an inch and a half over his right eyebrow in place of the regulation inch! From morning till night his whole time was spent in enforcing absolute correctness and uniformity upon both officers and men. On one celebrated occasion he had gone round the barrack rooms with a lantern at midnight to see that, according to his orders, every man slept on his right side and hung one sock over each of the uprights at the head of his bed. No doubt he would have continued his nightly rounds, but, fortunately, the matter came to the Colonel's ears and he issued a peremptory order prohibiting any interference in future with the natural rest of the men. As to the drills, the pipeclaying, the measurements of the stripes of trousers, and the bands of forage caps, that went on daily, our lives were full of nothing else. When that terrible everglass went up, the soul of the boldest quaked within him, and the very dogs slunk away, lest their tails should be trimmed to regulation length. Since the battery had moved to Alderney, things had grown worse than ever, for now we had no Colonel at hand to whom to appeal, and no redress for our wrongs. It was no wonder that Henderson's patience had come to an end, and that he had made the announcement with which this tale begins, "that he could stand it no longer."

"Has anything new happened?" asked I, coolly.

"Yes. Quartermaster-Sergeant Hicks, the only good non-commissioned officer we had left in the battery, has just applied for his discharge. The Major ordered him out of bed last night to "dress" the tube in the passage outside the barrack rooms. He said two of them were out of line with the rest, and it was a disgrace to the service. I suppose that was the last straw to poor Hicks; anyhow he gave in his application for discharge this morning."

"Lucky man!" said I. "I only wish I could do likewise, but I have no pension in prospect as he has. What are we to do, Henderson? We have a year of Alderney before us, and by that time we shall be in our graves if this goes on. We can't well mutiny, and it is against my conscience to poison the Major, though I am sure I could do it without being found out. If only he had married Mrs. Wilcox when he was at Guernsey. I believe she would soon have cured him of his monomania, for I am sure it is nothing else."

"By Jove!" cried Henderson, jumping up, "I believe you have hit it, Meares! Suppose we marry him to Mrs. Wilcox!"

"I wish we could," said I, laughing; "but I should like to know how you propose to set about it."

"I have an idea," said Henderson, "but it will require thinking out. Are not the Foxes here relations of Mrs. Wilcox?"

"Mrs. Fox is her sister, I believe," said I. "She would be glad enough to get the Major into the family. But I don't see how she can help you."

"I do, however, plainly enough. Meares, would you be willing to sacrifice the Memo for the sake of getting the Major married?"

"Rather!" said I. "She won't be of much use to us here, where the tides runs seven knots an hour."

The Memo, I may here observe, was a little cutter yacht of some four tons, which Henderson and I had purchased when at Guernsey. We had got her at a great bargain; as the builder had made her on the principle of his own for racing purposes; and she had turned out a failure so far as speed was concerned, so that he was soon tired of her, and sold her to us for £25, Guernsey currency (24 English.) We named her the Memo as a delicate hint to the Brigade Major, who was in the habit of writing constant memoranda to the officers in the district; and to emphasize our meaning we designed a racing flag which might be heraldically described as Or, on a shield sable a scroll argent. Motto, "By order." Under this flag we raced the yacht in the local regatta, and by dint of carrying more sail than any other crew dared to show, succeeded in winning a third prize. We left the yacht at Guernsey when we moved to Alderney, intending to have her brought up should our new station prove propitious.

"Well," said Henderson, "I think I see my way to some fun at all events. But we cannot do anything till the Captain joins. I suppose you heard that we were to have a Captain told off to us as a temporary measure. I believe he arrives by the Courier next Saturday, and then I will see what can be done."

"But what do you intend doing?" asked I.

"Oh, never mind for the present. I will tell you all about it next week, but you may as well be innocent of the conspiracy as long as you can."

And not another word on the subject could I get out of Henderson that week. On Saturday in due course the new Captain arrived, a meek little man with light brown moustache and incipient whiskers, whose one idea in life appeared to be a dread of getting into official or private warfare with any one. On Sunday afternoon Henderson paid a long visit to Mrs. Fox, and came back looking well pleased with himself. I noticed that he sent a letter to Guernsey on Monday morning by the Courier on her return trip addressed to the Acting Adjutant R. A., who was a fellow-subaltern and a particular friend of his. Evidently the plot was developing.

On Monday morning after drill, we went for a stroll down to the harbor to lift a trammel net which we had laid the night before. We had a good haul of fish, as usual—Alderney is a wonderful place for fish; but instead of returning with them to the shore, Henderson rowed to the Breakwater and fastened the boat's painter to one of the old mooring chains, after which he sat down and announced his intention of telling me all about this grand idea.

"The first thing we have to do, Meares," said he, "is to apply for leave to go down to Guernsey by the Courier on Wednesday for the purpose of sailing the Memo up to Alderney. The Major won't refuse us; he is good enough about leave. I have written to De Salis to ask him to invent some excuse for requiring the Major's presence at Guernsey and to order him to go down by the same boat. That is why I had to wait for the Captain's arrival—the Major would never have allowed the battery to be left without an officer. Now he will have no excuse, and we shall all go down to Guernsey together.

"Thank you for nothing," remarked I, "I should infinitely prefer dispensing with the Major's company on the occasion."

"Now just listen a little longer," said Henderson; "you have not heard the plan yet. The Major will be in a great hurry to get back to his beloved battery, and he likes sailing, though fortunately he does not know one rope from another. He is sure to volunteer to go back with us rather than wait for the Courier on Saturday. Now, I had a talk with Mrs. Fox on Sunday, and I managed to make her believe that she was dying to see her sister, Mrs. Wilcox again. She ended by saying she would write on Wednesday to ask her up for a visit, as she could not well have her before then, not having a vacant room. Now my plan is this: I will meet Mrs. Wilcox in Guernsey, by accident, of course, and hint that we shall be very glad to give her a passage up in the Memo to save her waiting till Saturday. If I know her character right she will be delighted with the adventure, more especially if I let her hear casually that the Major will be of the party. We won't tell him a word about it lest he should back out of it. Once he is on board he can't refuse to sail, because Mrs. Wilcox is coming, too."

"That is all very ingenious," said I, "but you don't expect that he will propose to her in our presence on the way up."

"Not at all. Did I not tell you it would be necessary to sacrifice the Memo? We will shipwreck ourselves on Burhon Island in a plausible way; that, of course, will depend on the wind, but it ought not to be hard to humbug our passengers. The odds are that we shall be able to manage to remain there a day or two before any boat comes to take us off, and in that time Mrs. Wilcox will be no woman if she does not succeed in drawing a proposal from the Major. We will give her every chance, at all events. Now, what do you say?"

I burst into a fit of laughter.

"It is about the maniest scheme I ever heard! But do you think it is quite fair to the poor Major?"

Henderson looked grave.

"I believe Mrs. Wilcox will make him a very good wife," he said. "She is certainly in love with him. And, after all, we shall only be giving them both a fair field and shall not be interfering with them personally at all. Anyhow, the Major deserves no mercy from us. He has all but ruined the battery and driven us to the point of desperation. Will you join me or not? If you do not I must only try it by myself."

"Of course, I will join you," said I; "you need not have doubted that. But are there not many defective links in your chain of events? Suppose De Salis cannot manage his part or that Mrs. Wilcox does not care to come."

"Then, of course, it all fails through and we will have to devise something else. But I don't think we shall fail. Did you ever hear the proverb—

"'Straw bands
Can tie fools' hands.'

Not that the Major is exactly a fool, but I suppose all men are, more or less, where women are concerned."

"So they said," said I. "Well, let us go back to the fort and write out our applications for leave of absence. But, by the way, one thing more. Have you allowed for our food during our stay on Burhon? I don't think Mrs. Wilcox would care to live on stewed ormers* without salt."

"That is all right," said Henderson. "I have hired old Felix, the fisherman, to take some provisions over there and hide them in the House of Refuge. They will be a providential discovery to us shipwrecked wretches."

We fastened the boat to her moorings and went back to the fort.

CHAPTER II.

Plots which contain too many threads generally fail; but in this instance everything worked wonderfully for us. We got our leave; the Major was ordered to Guernsey and actually asked us to give him a passage back, thereby, poor man, sealing his own fate. Henderson interviewed Mrs. Wilcox and found her charmed with the idea of the adventure of sailing up to Alderney in a small yacht. He did not tell the Major of the happiness in store for him till he was safely on board the Memo and saw the fair widow approaching us in a harbor boat. Then Henderson, with admirable aplomb, mentioned casually that we had offered a passage to Mrs. Wilcox, as she was anxious to get to Alderney without delay. The Major let his eyeglass fall helplessly and swore a little under his breath, with the effect of making us feel that we already tasted the fruits of revenge. Of course the poor man was quite incapable of resisting the invasion; he could not without evident rudeness go ashore again, nor could he object to our taking whom we would in our own yacht. But I think he mentally registered a vow of vengeance against both of us as Mrs. Wilcox's portmanteau tumbled on board, (we had directed her to send her heavy luggage by the Courier, the yacht being so small,) followed by the lady herself, who promptly took her seat beside the Major and began plying him with small talk. She was a trim, pleasant little woman, and could have charmed the ill humor out of a bear. Indeed, I doubt that I should have consented at all to Henderson's plan had it not been that I was pretty sure in my own mind that the Major was really afraid of falling in love with her, having a rooted antipathy to the bonds of matrimony, and fearing the widow's powers.

It was two o'clock on a June afternoon when we started for Alderney. There was a brisk southwest wind blowing, quite in our favor, and we hoped to catch the tide through the Swinge Channel when we neared Alderney. I had not yet arranged with Henderson how our shipwreck was to be managed; we agreed that it would be best to leave that to circumstances to arrange. However, to provide against contingencies, we had purchased a strong life buoy for the benefit of Mrs. Wilcox. All of us officers could swim well. Under pretense of lashing the portmanteau so that it should not slide about in the boat, we tied it to a wooden grating which was pretty sure to float it if required. No doubt some of Mrs. Wilcox's raiment would be spoiled, but that could not be helped under the circumstances.

We left St. Peter's harbor with our topmast housed, carrying our whole mainsail and largest jib—canvas under which the yacht made very good way, though, had it not been a dead run before the wind up to Alderney, it would scarcely have been safe to carry so much in the breeze that was blowing. Once fairly clear of the island Henderson took the tiller and I sat beside him on the edge of the well, with our feet dangling over the same. The Major and Mrs. Wilcox, perhaps at the suggestion of the latter, preferred to sit near the bow of the boat, where they were out of our hearing, though plainly to be seen. We had nothing to do but to keep the boat before the wind, so had every opportunity of studying their behavior.

"They are keeping up a pretty brisk conversation," said I after a while. "I wish they would settle it all before we get to Alderney; we might save the Memo then."

"Thomas Meares," said Henderson, solemnly, "if you regret your offering the fates will not accept it. Think of the results we hope for, and say goodbye to the old Memo."

"'Non inutile est desiderium in oblatione,' as Aramis said," quoted I, laughing. "But, I assure you, I should not regret fifty Memos if I had them, for the sake of accomplishing our purpose. Only we shall feed such idiots if we lose the yacht for nothing."

"Never you fear," said Henderson confidently. "Everything has helped us so far, and there is the greatest help of all coming—a good thick Channel fog. No one can blame us now if we run the Memo on Burhon Island!"

I looked over the stern, and indeed saw that the fates to the last had been propitious to our enterprise. A thick mist had already shut out Guernsey, and hid from our view all but a high headland or two that still towered above it. Channel Island fogs are peculiar in this respect, that they are almost always accompanied by a stiff breeze, and we made haste to shift our jib and take in a reef in the mainsail. In so doing we were obliged to disturb our victims, and Mrs. Wilcox eagerly asked if there was any danger.

"Not a bit," said I, winking at Henderson. "Only a fog coming up. If you feel at all nervous, Mrs. Wilcox, you had better put this life buoy round you, and then you will feel quite independent of accident."

"I really think you had better," said the Major pompously. "We shall soon be nearing Alderney, and the Swinge is a nasty channel to go up in a fog. Listen to the fog horn at the Casquets now!"

Three long and melancholy moans, at measured intervals, came across the water, Mrs. Wilcox shivered a little and put the life buoy over her head.

"Not that I do not feel perfectly safe with you here, Major Qualey," she said tenderly. "But you know in case of accident I should be a great trouble to you, for I cannot swim a stroke."

"You could never be a trouble," began the Major gallantly, and then looked anxiously round to see if either of his subalterns were listening. We were both busy—Henderson steering and I taking in another reef in the mainsail, as shipwreck or no ship, wreck, I had no fancy for running on to Burhon Island at the rate of ten miles an hour. If only the two forward had known the purpose of my innocent occupation! I found time and opportunity to whisper the Major's last remark to Henderson, who had not heard it and he was greatly delighted with it. By this time the fog had caught us up and wrapped us round so thickly that we could not see more than twenty yards ahead of the outside. I began to get a little nervous myself about this period, as it would have been no joke to have been shipwrecked on one of the half-tide rocks that fringe the coast of Alderney instead of on Burhon Island. However, Henderson was quite confident of his powers of navigation.

"Ought we not to be getting near Alderney?" asked I, in a low voice after a while.

Henderson looked at his watch.

"Half past four! I should say at the rate we have come up that we will finish our journey, one way or another, in the next quarter of an hour. You had better go up to the bows and look out for Burhon. Don't alarm Mrs. Wilcox. When you see the island look for a pretty good place to land and just make a motion of your hand to guide me. Once you see we are so close that nothing can save the boat, make as much noise as you like."

I went forward. The sea was very calm and the breeze had rather fallen, still I did not altogether relish the prospect before us. Burhon Island is not the most eligible place in the world for a shipwreck. It lies about a mile and a half west of Alderney, and is an almost naked rock some mile and a quarter in length, in most places presenting a rocky wall, six or eight feet high, to the sea. But here and there are shelves of rock sloping gradually downward, and could we hit one of these there would be little trouble in the calm sea.

Ten minutes or so passed, and I saw something that looked like a rock looming through the fog. Fortunately the Major and the widow were too deeply engaged in conversation to look out ahead. In a few moments more I caught a glimpse of the familiar contour of Burhon, and saw a beautiful shelf of rock about a hundred yards to the left. I waved my left hand slightly, and Henderson put the helm over, another instant, and the rocks were almost under the bows. I caught hold of the mast to steady myself against the shock.

"Breakers ahead!" I shouted. "Hard a starboard, Henderson!"

The Major jumped up and immediately fell on poor Mrs. Wilcox as the bows of the Memo shot up on the shelf of rock with an ominous crashing of timber. Henderson, who had managed the shipwreck beautifully, let go the tiller and ran forward just as a low green swell came in over the stern and filled the boat, floating Mrs. Wilcox and her life buoy high up in the incline till she found a projecting piece of rock, to which she clung with the energy of despair."

It spoke well for the success of our undertaking that the Major immediately jumped overboard and followed her, half climbing and half swimming. By the time Henderson and myself had got the portmanteau and its grating overboard and swam ashore with them, he had rescued the widow from her perilous position and was carrying her toward the House of Refuge, a low one-storied building erected on the island as a shelter for shipwrecked mariners. Poor Mrs. Wilcox appeared to have fainted, and my conscience began to prick me for my share in the matter. But Henderson only laughed.

"She will be very glad of her troubles six months hence, I can tell you," he said. "Let us carry up the portmanteau. It floated so high that I really believe little water has got in."

By the time we reached the House of Refuge the widow had recovered from her fainting fit and was lying on the floor with the Major supporting her head. He was naturally inclined to be rather savage with us, but Mrs. Wilcox forgave us all at the sight of the portmanteau.

"Those dear boys," she said. "How kind of you to think of saving my clothes. Why, it might have cost you your lives. And oh, what a happy thought of yours that life buoy was, Mr. Meares! Where should I be now if you had not brought it?"

"Where you are, Madam," said the Major gruffly. "I can swim."

"And would you, in that moment of danger, have thought of me?" asked the widow gently, looking up in his face with her dangerous dark-brown eyes.

"Can you ask?" said the Major; but he did not respond to the look as I should have liked him to do. Evidently he was not yet quite brought to the point of surrendering his liberty.

"Would you not like some tea, Mrs. Wilcox?" asked Henderson.

"Ah yes, indeed I should; but where will you find tea on this desert island?"

"Well!" said the young man unblushingly, "I was intending to come here on a shooting expedition some day, and I got old Felix, the boatman, to take over a basket of provisions in tins that would not hurt by keeping, and hide them in a place I know of on Little Burhon, Meares and I will go for them for the tide is out. Meanwhile, I should advise you, Mrs. Wilcox, to change your wet clothes, and the Major, perhaps, would not mind lighting a fire in the kitchen, (there is always wood kept in the cupboard.) Then everything will be ready by the time we return with the provisions."

The prospect of dry clothes and tea, not to mention the hope of a solitary half hour with the Major, cheered the poor widow so much that she tried to rise, and succeeded better than she expected. The Major went toward the cupboard in a helpless sort of manner, and Henderson and I sallied forth on our excursion.

"I thought you ordered Felix to leave the provisions in the house?" said I to him when we were out of earshot.

"That was my first idea," said he calmly, "but I had a better one afterward. Don't you see, we can get across to Little Burhon now, but an hour later the tide will be running the passage like a millrace, and we shall not be able to return. That will mean six hours at least for the Major and the widow to arrange matters, which ought to be sufficient."

"I see," said I, laughing. "But really, I can't consent to depriving poor Mrs. Wilcox of her tea."

"I have thought of that, too," said Henderson; "but hurry up, or we shan't get across."

We were indeed only just in time to cross the narrow channel in water up to our knees. Henderson led the way to a cairn of stones which he soon demolished, exposing a goodly basket, whence he drew several canisters and a ball of string. He then proceeded to extract a handful of tea, a kettle, a spirit lamp, a tin of biscuits, and some potted shrimps. These he laid on a stone and put the ball of string in his pocket. "Now we will go back to the channel," said he, "and make ourselves comfortable till the Major comes to look for us."

It was a good half-hour before we saw the Major approaching on the opposite bank. Doubtless Mrs. Wilcox had known how to detain him. By this time the channel had become a boiling caldron of water that no swimmer could cross. The tides in the vicinity of Alderney run with marvelous velocity, as no doubt everyone knows.

The Major stood on the bank and realized the situation at once.

"You fellows have done it this time," said he; "you will have to stay there all night. And how are we on this side to get anything to eat, I should like to know?"

"I have a ball of string here, Major," replied Henderson. "I can just tie a stone to it and fling it across to you, and you can draw over the basket. I have made a little raft to float it with."

"All right," said the Major. "But I say, you fellows, do get across yourselves as soon as you can. I don't know how Mrs. Wilcox will like being left alone with me. It seems scarcely proper."

"Oh, if you keep her amused she will be quite happy," said I, laughing. "We will not be able to cross for the next five hours, I am afraid. Look out for the stone."

When the Major had disappeared with the basket Henderson and I indulged ourselves in a fit of laughter, and then went back to the place where we had left our own provisions.

"Selfish old beast!" said Henderson; "he didn't even ask us if we had kept anything for ourselves. We might have starved for all he cared."

"A man in love must be excused," said I, lighting the spirit lamp and preparing to make tea. "I hope, by the way, that there is a kettle at the hut?"

"Oh, yes, I know there is always one kept there. Let us spread out our tobacco to dry, or we shall not be able to get a smoke after tea."

Our meal over and our tobacco dry, we lighted our pipes and strolled down to a point on the shore from where we could see the scene of our shipwreck. The poor Memo was being rapidly broken by the ground swell, which pounded her against the sharp rocks, and sent her timbers floating away at every shock. Both of us felt rather melancholy as we gazed at the destruction.

"If this plan of ours does not succeed, we may as well leave the service, Henderson," said I. "The Major will never forget the predicament into which we have led him, though he doesn't suspect how much hand we had in it."

"I tell you it must succeed," said Henderson. "Why, even if the Major were most averse to the match, (which he is not,) he would marry the woman to avoid the scandal that will be talked in Guernsey over this adventure. I would give ten pounds this minute to be able to enter the hut invisibly and hear what is going on."

That, however, neither of us could do; but we heard something afterwards of what transpired. Mrs. Wilcox made the best use of her time, and at last brought the poor Major to such a point that he knew tight was his only hope, and consequently proposed that she should retire to rest, and he should sleep outside the hut and watch over it. But the widow stormed this last parallel by insisting that she could not sleep in so strange a place, and that he must sit up with her and keep her company. An hour later the Major surrendered at discretion and laid his hand and heart at her feet. I verily believe that when it was done he felt a great relief to his mind. Henderson and I crossed over the channel about midnight, when the tide was out, and slept pretty comfortably on a couch made of bracken in lee of a rock. The morning dawned with a clear horizon, the fog having blown away, and we had not much difficulty in attracting the attention of some of the men at early drill in Fort Tourgis. Both of us understood "flag wagging," as the Morse system of signaling is called in the army, and we soon made known, by the help of a pocket handkerchief, our need of a boat. As our rescuers pulled us around the ruined end of the great Alderney Breakwater I noticed that the Major held one of the widow's hands under her cloak and knew that our plan had succeeded.

I have little more to relate. The Major got a month's leave of absence and married Mrs. Wilcox. I believe he never regretted it and that she made him a thoroughly good wife, but I had no personal opportunities for judging, as he never returned to the battery, but exchanged to a depot at Sunderland. I fancy he did not care to face us again, and doubtless it was best for all parties. The last I heard from him was from a Sergeant in his new battery, whom I met accidentally in London, whither he had come on escort duty. When I asked what sort of man his Major was he winked at me and replied, "Well, sir, it's all according! While his wife is with him he is as nice a gentleman as you could wish to serve under, but when she is away on a visit he worrits us awful!" Which was a naive and valuable testimony to the power of female influence, and finally removed all lurking doubts from my mind as to our justification in marrying the Major.

His successor in Alderney was a married man, and we found him all that could be desired. I told him the whole story one day under a solemn vow of secrecy, which I fear he did not keep, as some years later I heard a very exaggerated version of it told in a mess-room after dinner. On the whole Henderson and I resolved not to encounter either the Major or his wife again if we can help it. We are magnanimous and do not care to be thanked in person for our good deeds!—(The Cornhill Magazine.

*Barbor Island is a great place for ormers, a shellfish peculiar to the Channel Islands and the Persian Gulf. They are larger than oysters, have one shell, called from its shape "ormer's ear," and have the flavor of veal cutlets when properly cooked.

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise; so when a fault is discovered it is well to look up a virtue to go in company with it.

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Traveler's Directory.

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Steamers Pilgrim and Bristol in commission. Leave Newport week days at 9 P. M., Sundays 10 P. M. Due in New York at 7 A. M. Connection by annex boat about 7.30 A. M. for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

RETURNING leave New York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., at 5.00 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Annex connection from Brooklyn at 4.30 P. M., and Jersey City at 4 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport at about 3.30 A. M. Steam heat in staterooms. An orchestra on each steamer.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, November 7, 1887 leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

7.30 A. M.—For Providence and Boston, due in Providence at 9.15 A. M., Boston 10.50 A. M., also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, New Haven and New York, due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

10.30 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, with Drawing Room Cars from Wickford Junction, stopping at Kingston, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Also due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

4.15 P. M.—For New York, connecting with train leaving Providence at 5.10 P. M., and due in New York at 11.00 P. M.; also Providence and Boston by 4 P. M. Fast Express from New York, due in Providence at 5.55 P. M. and Boston at 7.00 P. M.

Leaving Wickford Landing, Connects with Trains from New York and Providence, as follows:

8.55 A. M.—Connecting with train leaving Providence at 8.00 A. M. and New London at 7.16 A. M.; due in Newport at 9.55 A. M.

1.35 P. M.—Connecting with Express Train leaving New York at 8.00 A. M., with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction; also with train leaving Providence at 12.30 P. M., due in Newport at 2.25 P. M.

5.50 P. M.—Connecting with train leaving New York at 1.00 P. M. and Providence 5.10 P. M., due in Newport at 6.50 P. M.

Connection from Newport for Providence and Boston, as follows: 7.30 and 10.20 A. M. 4.15 P. M. From Providence for Newport at 8.00, A. M., 12.30 and 5.10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points South and West.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

ON and after Monday, April 30, 1888, trains will leave Newport, week days, for Boston 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 3.20, 5.55, 6.15 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., †2.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †11.03 A. M., †2.37, †5.12, †7.52 P. M. For Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.03, 5.38, 7.12 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.39, 10.53 A. M., 1.59, 5.31, 7.29, P. M. †Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.34, 10.48 A. M., 1.54, 5.29, 7.16, P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 1.41, 5.19, 6.53 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.30 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 6.30, 9.31 A. M. 3.35, *6.02 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 1.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.; Return (Pearl Street) 5.55, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 10.20 A. M. Nantucket, 10.20 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, P. M.

Sunday trains leave Newport for Tiverton Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro, Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree, New Bedford and Boston at 6.30 P. M. Leaves Boston at 4.30 A. M.

*Boat from Fall River.
†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

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On and After Wednesday, Nov. 16, '87,

Str. CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN	LEAVE NEWPORT
6.15 A. M.	6.45 A. M.
8.15 "	9.30 "
10.45 "	12.00 M.
1.30 P. M.	2.45 P. M.
3.30 "	4.15 "
5.00 "	6.00 "

Or on arrival of Providence boat.

SUNDAYS.

9.45 A. M.	10.15 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.

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Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
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The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

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Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,443
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,353,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,093
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,406,167
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,332,056
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A. S. SHERMAN,
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7-2

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Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of Ayer's Pills. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

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NATH. R. SWINBURNE, Treasurer.

4-21

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[*From the Chicago Standard.*]

Winter Days in Newport.

BY REV. SUMNER W. STEVENS.

The Sea.

I have just come in from a walk down to the shore, and the music of the billows is still ringing in my ears, the picture of the grey and restless sea as it tosses uneasily beneath the sombre sky; is yet before my eyes. The wind blew a gale last night and the waves this morning were rushing toward the beach as if frightened and maddened by the lashing of the fierce storm-spirit. Yonder, across the cove, "over the breakers to leeward the tattered surges were hurled," and I could see the white-plumed waves as they dashed at the base of the lighthouse far away. Along the beach and at the ragged bases of the cliffs a man and a boy were picking up driftwood for the winter fire; and their harvest was an unusually bountiful one, for there had been thrown up on the rocks a profusion of wave-worn planks, and pieces of timber of various kinds and dimensions. And I wondered if far out on the deep, the lonely, hungry sea had not caught some distressed craft and crushed and broken her in its devouring jaws, and these fragments only were escaped to tell in their mute way the story? Perhaps those wild sea-fowl that were flying and wheeling above the wintry main, could tell the sad story of shattered ship and drowning sailors; mayhap somewhere in the morning gleam as the tide goes down, the women are weeping and wringing their hands for those who will never come back to the town.

The sea seemed to sing a saga of storm and shipwreck this morning, but like life the ocean presents varying aspects and moods. The last time that I had stood by "the beached margent of the sea" the ocean was in a gentler mood; it was then "toward evening and the day was far spent," and in the beautiful little bay that lies between the cliffs on the one side and the heights of Middletown on the other, the waters, empurpled by the brush of the setting sun, lay restfully beneath the arching sky; there was no hoarse roar of the waves, no ramp of the billows; only a murmur of the crisping ripples on the beach, as the Laureate would say. The soft glow of evening was on the sky, and where it dipped down into the far margin of the sea, it shone as do the jasper walls of the new Jerusalem; and I saw a cloudlet resting on the horizon, radiant with pearly tints like unto that gate which is of one pearl. And then clear against the sky I saw a three-masted schooner in full sail; there was a mirage effect which appeared to lift her above the surrounding waters, and so still was the hour that the vessel seemed scarcely to move along the liquid plain. Afar to the east could be seen a rocky reef around which like a silver ring was a girdle of ice; and still further away, from a stony ledge rose Sakonnet Light, "wading far out among the rocks and sands, the night o'ertaken mariner to save." It was a lovely scene, a fair picture to hang on memory's walls, and so I put it in its place in the picture-gallery of my soul and went on my way, glad that God has given so much that is beautiful in the natural world to gladden the weary eyes of heavy-laden men and tired women.

The Town.

Newport is associated in the minds of most people with the gay days of its summer life, and to many it is more than a famous and fashionable watering-place. But Newport has charms of its own for the winter visitor. The climate at this season is comparatively mild and genial, and the natives complain of the bitterness of the cold on days which on the Dakota plains would be thought to herald the near approach of summer. In these winter days one misses on the streets of this beautiful old town many of the splendid equipages which roll past so grandly on August days; you do not meet the laughing throngs who are wont to spend here their mid-year holidays, restless beside the never-resting sea; and as one walks the avenue so fittingly named "Bellevue" he seems to be treading the highway of some deserted village of palaces. But still there is much to interest and attract even in these days when Rex Borealis holds sway. Those stately summer homes on the avenue and on the cliffs overlooking the sea, remind one now of the hero of "Excelsior" who, 'mid snow and ice lay lifeless but beautiful. The pulses of life are not thrilling in and through them, still we can study their fair *exteriors*, and that is about all the most of us poor folk would see anyway, you know.

The Harbor.

And then the harbor, the matchless harbor, *that* spends the winter with Newport even though so many who made its waters gay with canvas and bunting have sailed away. Even in December there are bright, cheery days when it is not too cold to enjoy a sail around and among the picturesque and rocky islets which lie adjacent to the *island* of Rhode Island on which Newport is situated. Two such sails I enjoyed last month; the first time, we visited Coaster's Harbor Island, on which is located the United States war college, an institution of comparatively recent date where United States military and naval officers come to study for a season the latest theories, methods and appliances in the art of war. Close to this island is moored the great unwieldly hulk of the United States training-ship, New Hampshire. This vessel, a floating anachronism, was designed to be a powerful frigate, but before it got off the stocks on which it had lazily stretched its huge length for some forty years, it was far behind the naval architecture of the times, and was about as useful for warfare as was the gun which old Rip Van Winkle found lying beside him when he awoke from his lengthy nap. So the great vessel was roofed over and became a sailor-boys' school-house where Uncle Sam trains some of his boys in the arts of seamanship and naval warfare. The New Hampshire is an interesting thing to visit; everything on board is as neat as wax, and the boys are as well scrubbed as the decks, which they are required to keep immaculate; hence these lads, many of whom when at home lacked training in neatness, if they do not here attain to godliness, at least acquire that which is said to be *next to it.*

On our second sail, "a winged boat, a bird afloat," sped over the water, first past Limestone Rock and its white light-house, noting, as we passed by, the charred skeleton of a vessel which burned to the water's edge in the harbor and which now lies stranded in the shallows between Limestone Rock and the shore. Then we took our course to the government dock below Fort Adams, and, having hitched our sea-horse, we landed. The fort can hardly be called a *frowning* fortress, for the guns formerly on the parapet have been unmounted and the few lonely cannon which peer through the loop-holes below do not look like *very* savage dogs of war. As we sailed back from Fort Adams we rounded Goat Island light and then passed the United States Torpedo Station. Several explosions of dynamite have occurred at this station, hence, I am informed, Goat Island is not a favorite resort of summer tourists.

The Lighthouse.

Another warm, bright day last December I borrowed a boat from a good Baptist deacon, who is a boat-builder, and rowed in the direction of Limestone Rock. The keeper of the lighthouse on this isle, as every one knows, is Ida Lewis, whose repeated acts of heroism in rescuing drowning lives have made her name justly celebrated. Just as I neared the rock, the heroine, in response to a signal from a pier on the neighboring shore, came down the steps to her famous boat and put off. Assuming my most conciliatory air, I made bold to inquire if visitors would be received, and elicited the response, "We do not receive them in winter," at the same time a big, black Newfoundland, possessed of a very loud voice, protested in a very peremptory manner against my landing. His language, which might perhaps be called emphatic *dog*gerel, seemed to say, "You'd better be off." This advice I concluded to act upon and meekly rowed away a sadder and a wiser man, for I was disappointed not to catch a glimpse of the interior of the beacon home of America's Grace Darling. As I pulled back to my dock I passed two men in boats who were in a mysterious fashion poking about in the water with long poles. I inquired of one if he were searching for "the hole in the bottom of the sea." Pretty soon I saw a pole rapidly drawn up, and as its pronged end emerged from the water, I saw thereon a wriggling eel, and I knew that the men were spearing for eels.—Sometimes at the most favorable season of the year these *eelsmen* will earn five or six dollars in the afternoon.

History and Romance.

Newport—Oldport, as Higginson called it—is very rich in historical associations. In the older portion of the city, the narrow streets, with their quaint gambrel-roofed houses, savor of the past, and on many of them stand links which connect the Newport of the XIX. century with the Newport of Colonial days. That white church yonder, with its tall, graceful spire terminating in the crown of royalty, is ancient Trinity church, from the doors of which a century and a half ago the Rev. Mr. Honeyman and his congregation flocked down to the wharf to meet and greet Bishop Berkeley, just arrived from over the seas. Within is the lofty pulpit with its overhanging sounding-board, in which the philosopher-bishop stood and preached; and in the gallery aloft is the organ presented by the bishop to the church after his return to England. This organ was first offered to the town of Berkeley, Mass., which had been named in honor of the bishop, but it was declined by the selectmen on the ground that "an organ is an instrument of the devil for the entrapping of men's souls."

On Touro street, close beside the Jewish Synagogue, now (since its removal) stands the little, old-fashioned Seventh-Day Baptist meeting-house with its quaint interior, now used as the museum of the Historical Society. Not far off is located the venerable State House, used during the Revolution by both the French and the English as a hospital.

Here the visitor, after a glance in the Senate Chamber at Stuart's painting of Washington, may, if he choose, ascend to the musty old garret and gaze on the relics of the antique pillory, into which in days of yore refractory and obstreperous citizens of this goodly town were constrained to thrust their unwilling necks and wrists. From the State House we may walk up the hill to the corner of Kay street, where is located the old Jewish cemetery, on whose granite gateposts are carved those sad, inverted torches, and where these Hebrews in their graves "keep the long, mysterious exodus of death," and with Longfellow we may muse and wonder

"How came they here? What burst of Christian hate,
What persecution, merciless and blind,
Drove o'er the sea—that desert desolate—
These Ishmaels and Hagars of mankind?"

In Touro Park, a stone's throw distant, is that strange, "stern round-tower of other days," "which to this very hour stands looking sea-ward;" and in its presence, rejecting less romantic and prosaic theories of its origin, we may muse and dream of the Norse Lochinvar, who defying his Viking father-in-law brought hither his Northland bride. But as these are wintry days we will not tarry longer without, but hasten homewards, and by a snug fire think of summer days to come when the trees shall again unfurl their green banners to the air; when the birds shall sing amid their branches once more and when beneath their swaying arms shall be heard the song and laugh which now resound in the lighted halls of distant and inland cities.

Newport, R. I., Jan., 1888.

Riding two horses running in opposite directions is a mild pastime compared to the efforts of the New York Sun and the Atlanta Constitution to cling to the Democratic party and a protective tariff at the same time.—[Baltimore American.

Much the same.—"Pa, what's a mirage?"

"It's the union of one man and a woman until the law shall separate them."

"That's a marriage, pa. I want to know what a mirage is."

"Same thing, sonny, same thing. A man imagines he sees wonders where there is nothing. Fight shy of them, sonny, fight shy of them. Each is a delusion and a snare."

After trying numerous so called catarrh remedies and receiving no benefit I was finally induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and after using one bottle I take great pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers of catarrh.—N. L. Gorton, with S. Gorton & Co., Gloucester, Mass.

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. Am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

To smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; therefore, external treatment affords no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and make a thorough cure of the disease, nothing else is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

If your hands cannot be usefully employed attend to the cultivation of your mind.

How Unpleasant

It is to see a beautiful child's face disfigured with vile humors, bursting through the skin in pimples, blotches and sores, and sadder still when the young and innocent are laughed at and twitted in all such cases. Parents should give them that good and pure remedy, Sulpher Bitters, which will search and drive out of the blood every particle of humor.—[Health Gazette.

Mamma (to her little boy.) "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mamma'll give you one of Dr. Ayer's nice sugar-coated Cathartic Pills, next time you need medicine." Bennie, smiling sweetly, dropped off to sleep at once.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him.

The Boston Star

says Dr. Kaufmann's great book on diseases, its causes and home cure, with fine colored plates, is the best work ever published. A copy will be sent free to anybody who sends three 2-cent stamps, to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

The Queerness of Things.

This is a sort of a topsy turvey world. No one seems to be satisfied. One man is struggling to get justice and the other is flying from it.

One man is saving up to buy a house and another is trying to sell his dwelling, for less than it cost, to get rid of it.

One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the theatre and sending her flowers, in the hope that he may eventually make her his wife, and his neighbor is spending all the gold he has saved to get a divorce.

Smith is drinking imported ale to put flesh on, while Johnson is living on crackers and walking ten miles a day to reduce his avoirdupois.

The laborer with ten children keeps out of debt on $10 a week, while many an unmarried bank official with a hundred a week can't get along without helping himself to the bank's funds.

Robinson takes a sherry to give him an appetite, while Brown, who has a wine cellar, can't touch a drop of it on account of his apoplectic tendencies.

The doctor tells Morrill that if he doesn't stop work and take a rest, he'll go into a decline, and then tells Blackly that if he does not abandon his sedentary position and go off somewhere and work on a farm he will die of torpidity of the liver.

One man is ordered to eat eggs because they are nutritious, and another is cautioned to leave them alone because they produce bile.

One man keeps a pistol to protect himself against burglars, while his neighbor doesn't keep one for fear of shooting some member of the house by mistake.

You will sometimes see a man planting trees around his place for the shade, and, at the same time, you will see another cutting down all the trees around his house because they produce too much moisture.

One rich man wears poor clothes because he is rich and can do anything, while a poor man wears fine clothes because he is poor and wants to create the impression that he is not.

One man is killed by accident and another tries to commit suicide and fails.

One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to and is killed on the railroad; another man goes through half-a-dozen wars without a scratch and then dies of whooping cough.

The prize fighter reforms and becomes a preacher, while the theological student leaves his university to become a professional base ball pitcher.

The man who can make twenty thousand dollars a year as a general thing can't save a cent, while the man who is thrifty and wise is seldom so gifted that he can earn anything at all.

We know a wealthy merchant who keeps half a dozen horses, who recently stated that his store was closed on account of a "holiday," and we also know a proof-reader who can spell every word in the English language correctly, and the only time he experiences any horse is when he eats horse-radish.

Good people die and bad people live. The man who is fat with health can't get employment, and the man who is making money hand-over-fist has to give up business on account of ill-health.

Tramp—I may as well be frank about the matter. Will you please give me fifteen cents to buy a drink of whiskey?

Old gentleman—Can't you buy a drink of whiskey for less than fifteen cents?

"Yes, I can buy it for ten, and in some places as low as five; but, Great Scott! what kind of stuff is it?"—[Texas Siftings.

Let a man give the reins to his impulses and passions, and from that moment he yields up his moral freedom.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1:45. P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gillat, D. D. rector Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. S. W. Moran, rector. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the first Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, South Portsmouth, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. First and third Sundays of each month, Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, 10.30 A. M.; Sunday School, 12 M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 3 P. M; Sunday School, 2.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the South-east Cliffs. Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D. Services at 3:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10:30 A. M.; preaching at 3:00 and 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10:45. Evening service at 7:30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter; services:—sermon at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday school at 1:45 P. M. Evening service at 7:30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. I. Ward, Sunday school at 10.30 A. M; preaching at 3 P. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

TOURO CHAPEL, Bellevue avenue, Rev. Arthur W. Upshaw, pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

SWEDISH MISSION, Burlingham's Hall, Spring street, near Mill, Rev. Alex Friyxell, pastor; services at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2:30 P. M.; evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 8.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay, pastor. Sunday services; Preaching, morning at 10:45. Sunday school 2.30. Evening service at 7:45, conducted by pastor. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:45. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D.; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. William I. Simmons; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

165 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10:30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10:30 A. M.; Prayer meeting, 7:30 P. M.

St. JACOBS OIL

FOR NEURALGIA.

The venerable BILLA FLINT, Life Senator of the Dominion Parliament, Canada, suffered for a long time with neuralgic faceache, caused by a defective tooth, and writes over his autograph herewith as follows:

"I found St. Jacobs Oil to act like a charm." Billa Flint

— CURES —

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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INDUSTRIAL Trust Company,

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL (fully paid,) - - $500,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust Business.

Interest paid on deposits subject to check at sight.

PATI CIPATION ACCOUNT.

Deposits on "Participation Account" on or before May 15th, draw interest from May 1st. Dividend August 16. The February dividend on this account was at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Deposits on this account combine the advantages of Savings Banks with the additional security of the Capital Stock of this Company.

Legal depository for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Receivers Assignees.

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.
J. M. ADDEMAN, Treasurer. 4-28-3w

PROVIDENCE Mutual Investment COMPANY.

Capital (authorized)	$500,000
Capital (paid in)	253,400
Surplus	7,500

OFFICERS:

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GEORGE W. HOLT, Vice President.
FRED B. EVANS, Treasurer.
JOHN D. LEWIS, Secretary.

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Thomas J. Hill,	George W. Holt,
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Dividends April 1st and October 1st.

A LIMITED amount of stock in this company is for sale at 102 and accrued interest, in lots to suit purchasers.

Office 11 Westminster st., Room No. 1. PROVIDENCE, R. I.
3-31-tf

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Of Boston and Kansas City.

ESTABLISHED 1854. INCORPORATED 1883.

Capital fully paid,	$1,150,000
Surplus and Reserve,	310,000
Reserve Liability,	1,150,000

6 PER CENT. GUARANTEED MORTGAGES from $250 to $10,000, running five years, constantly on hand, and for sale at par and accrued interest. Fifty-five savings banks and over two hundred institutions hold these securities, which have for many years stood the test of every emergency.

Depositors in savings banks, parties with trust funds and conservative investors generally, are requested to call and examine these securities, or send for pamphlets giving full information.

Represented in Rhode Island by

THOMAS COGGESHALL & SON,

62 Westminster St., Room 5, Providence.

Bank of Rhode Island Building, Newport, R. I.

Residence, 35 Kay street, Newport.

GEORGE W. FLAGG,

ROOM 4,

301 1-2 Thames St.,

Banker,

Stock, Note, Real Estate, Mortgage and Business Broker.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

Real Estate bought and sold. Notes, Mortgages and Business places negotiated.

Private wire to New York and Chicago.

Newport, Providence and Fall River local stocks on sale.

Money to Loan

on all kinds of personal property, also assignment of policemen's and firemen's wages. Notary public.

SAFE INVESTMENTS

Capital, $750,000
Surplus, $355,016

Principal and interest both fully guaranteed by Capital and Surplus of $1,105,016. In seventeen years of business we have loaned $11,494,600, paying from 6% to 12% interest. $7,056,800 of interest and principal have been returned to investors without delay or the loss of a dollar. Real Estate First Mortgage and Debenture Bonds and Savings Certificates always on hand for sale—In Savings Departments, in amounts of $5 and up. In the Mortgage Department, $300 and upward. Full information regarding our various securities furnished by

J. B. WATKINS LAND MORTGAGE CO.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS; or
New York Man'r, HENRY DICKINSON, 319 Broadway.

Clark's Cutaway-Disk Harrows.

I have had a most unexpected sale of the harrows this spring by putting them out on their own merits. They do more work than any disk or tooth harrow and are sold too cheap for any farmer to be without one. The ASPINWALL Potato Planter which furrows deep, drops the potato, fertilizing and covering at the same time has fully satisfied the two parties who have purchased them this year. Watch them closely. You all want them for 1889. Choice Seed for the Garden. All of 1887 growth, warranted true to name. Planet Jr. and Griffing Horse Hoes and the Universal Weeder are the next tools required on the farm; provide yourself with them in time.

GEO. A. WEAVER, 19 & 23 BROADWAY.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

The wool-growers in Australia indorse President Cleveland's argument in favor of removing the tariff from American wool. This is only natural.

The majority of the Senate committee has reported against the fisheries treaty. The Providence Journal will have to read Senator Edmunds and his colleagues another lecture.

The New York Evening Post announces its purpose to support Mr. Cleveland. There was no need of such an announcement; everybody knew it would do so. To be in keeping, the Providence Journal should make a similar announcement.

The imagination of some of the newspaper correspondents from the different parts of the state is decidedly refreshing. The fellow who concocted the scheme for the Republican party of the state to buy up all the small dailies at twice to three times their actual value, deserves a leather medal. He must think the Republican leaders have more money than brains. Perhaps, however, he had been reading the Providence Journal's articles on the corruption at the late election and had come to the conclusion that money grew on trees and all the party had to do was to beat the bush and the ducats would descend in torrents.

The statement that Mr. Blaine had consented to be a candidate again for the Presidency, published in a mugwump paper in Philadelphia, and eagerly copied in every Democratic and mugwump paper in the land as going to prove their statements that Mr. Blaine did not mean what he said when he stated that his name would not go before the next Republican Convention, has been proved to be an absolute falsehood made up out of whole cloth. The denial of the statement in the Philadelphia paper was made at once and in the most emphatic manner, yet those same mugwump papers are still playing the changes upon the falsehood put forward by them for political effect. Not one of those papers have been honest enough to publish the denial.

High license is to be tried in Fall River, Mass., after a year of no license, under which saloon keepers thrived and grew in numbers in spite of the open violation of the law. The aldermen have fixed the price of an innholder's license at $1,000 against $500 two years ago. This gives the privilege of selling all night and Sundays. For a victualler's, or ordinary saloon license, closing from 11 P. M. to 6 A. M. every night and all day Sunday, the fee has been fixed at $400 against $100 two years ago. The liquor dealers, of whom thirty or more have applied for inn-holders' licenses, and over 300 for victuallers' licenses, are up in arms against this, and went before the aldermen to protest. They want the fees cut down one-half, and suggest a sliding scale, highest in the centre of the city, and reducing toward the outskirts. The higher fees were ordered by a large majority of the board, and there is little chance of changing them.

There is no doubt but that there are more sins of omission committed in this world than sins of commission. "Inasmuch as ye did it NOT unto them—ye did it not unto Me," confirms this statement most startlingly in the realm of Christian ethics. A review of our relation on this continent to its former Indian owners brings this matter home to us. But, it is cheering to see, and consolatory to acknowledge, that we are, year by year, recognizing more fully, and devising practical means for fulfilling our duties towards the ancient red race, with which we are so strangely brought into contact. On the present surface of thought and action float many indications of this. The Dawes Land-in-Severalty bill did good work in breaking down the reservation system, and giving Indians the chance of solving a problem which under the old system of tribal lands and entire isolation of Indian life, seemed insolable. A measure recently proposed seeks to establish legal tribunals for Indians who have not yet taken advantage of the Dawes bill by qualifying to become citizens of the United States, but who ought, in the interim, to have the protection of the same local laws as those which prevail for the white population in those Territories where the Indian reservations may be situated. Following this comes another contemplated measure namely, one for the education on some definite system of all Indian children. Such education should be elementary on its literary side and distinctly industrial, so as to fit the children for the ordinary pursuits of civilization. The public should take to heart that we have a quarter of a million of Indians in this country, and that the number of Indian children of school age, six to sixteen, was 39,821 in 1887. Of these 14,448 were in schoo some time during that year, therefore no less than 25,000 Indian school children remained to be provided for. Our philanthropists, both men and women, are working at this Indian problem; the political, civil and general educational questions being, by consent, looked after by the former, while the latter mainly attend to special education, including the domestic life of Indian women and children, and to Christian missionary effort. Here in Newport, we have branches of the Indian Rights Association and of the Women's National Indian Association, and both of these branches are doing steady work in an inobtrusive but none the less effective way.

It is said that Perry Belmont recently declined to accept from the French republic a decoration of merit.

The Providence Journal, which is growing daily to be more of a Cleveland worshiper than even the New York Post, if such a thing were possible, thus berates the Boston Journal for not upholding and supporting the infamous fishery treaty that Cleveland and his henchmen are anxious to have ratified without discussion. It says:

The Boston Journal continues to grow more hysterical as the days go by over the Administration's "unconditional surrender" to Canada, and its "betrayal" of the American fishermen, because the treaty has failed to secure them those things which they and their political allies declared beforehand they did not want, and has only given them the things they asked for. The chief present grievance of the fishermen appears to be that the Commissioners believed that they meant what they said.

According to the Providence Journal the treaty is immaculate. It has never found one solitary passage in it to criticize, and it looks with ill-concealed contempt upon all those who do not look upon all of Cleveland's actions and the actions of his Commission with the same rose-colored glasses.

The following letter from Judge Charles Levi Woodbury, one of the leading Democratic jurists in the land, would seem to prove pretty conclusively either the ignorance or knavishness of our Providence contemporary. Mr. Woodbury writes:

The Chamberlain treaty is now before the Senate. It surrenders everything the United States have contended for since 1838, when the dispute on the three-mile limit began, contentions which the British authorities have assented to or temporized about as often as pressed, so that really in no entire year since then have they insisted on enforcing their headland theory.

The commercial rights of the United States under the agreements of 1830 are utterly abandoned by Mr. Bayard after much previous insistance on their obligation.

The rights of common humanity toward our vessels in distress, accorded everywhere except on the Canadian coast, are hereafter to be allowed only on condition that the United States shall change its present registry laws by repealing them, and enacting such new ones as are acceptable to the British Government before going into effect. This, of course, leaves the humanity of Canada to vessels of the United States in distress withheld until the United States shall pay the consideration by repealing its laws and making such new ones.

Commercial intercourse by our fishing vessels is disallowed, but they may be permitted to buy a narrow line of supplies, whose extent would not exceed $50,000 a year, when the United States shall have repealed existing duties, now over $611,000 a year, on Canadian fish and oil, and made them free in our markets.

This is the substance of the treaty, all losses to the United States both in honor and profit. Gen. Jackson and Mr. McLane, Van Buren and Forsyth, Stevenson and Everett, Webster, Rush, Grant, Evarts, and even Bayard and Phelps, for two of their official years, are buried beneath this treaty, and their memories dishonored by its retreat from their patriotic contentions for American rights.

Cavillers have said the treaty of 1815 was wrung from our weakness, but this treaty, made in the hour of our strength, surrenders what that never did, our markets; and it doubles the waters from which it requires that we shall be forever excluded.

The consequence of adopting this treaty would be the destruction of the fishery under the American flag, the paralysis of our hope of naval power, and a British monopoly of our markets aggrandizing its dangerous naval power. Let the treaty be rejected.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

Boston, May 4.

As the time for the Republican National Convention approaches the interest in the result increases. As matters now stand no one can be said to have any very great lead. With Blaine out of the field, and even the Mugwumps, at least those (who are honest enough, now admit that in all probability he meant what he said when he declared that he would not again be a candidate, there is very little to indicate who will be the nominee. Probably John Sherman has the greatest number of delegates at present of any of the candidates, but no one believes that he can obtain the nomination. Chauncey Depew, of New York, seems to be a favorite with many and there is a general feeling that if his friends should go to work in earnest he might carry off the prize. Senator Allison, of Iowa, is that state's favorite son and he will go into the convention with the solid baking of this young and active state. General Harrison will have the solid support of his native state, Indiana, and he is looked upon by the Republicans in other parts of the country with much favor. It would not be surprising if the ex-Senator carried off the prize eventually. Judge Gresham also from Indiana possesses the peculiar qualification of being stronger out of his state than he is in it. Illinois and some other of the Western states will support him on the start. Gov. Alger, of Michigan, has many enthusiastic followers and if nominated would make a strong candidate. Wisconsin will present the name of Gov. Rusk as a favorite son. Connecticut will present Senator Hawley and Vermont will again present the name of Senator Edmunds. There is a multitude of available material and all good. The nomination of any of the above named men ought to be satisfactory to the country.

The managers appear to be having much trouble in forcing the Mills tariff bill through their own party even. Every Democratic member who hails from a district having anything to protect wants the bill amended so as to look out for his constituents. In this way numberless amendments have been offered in the caucus held by the party to obtain harmony and more are to come. President Cleveland will be renominated by his party long before the house gets through with his tariff bill.

Women are not to be admitted as delegates to the Methodist General Conference. But the vote was so close as to show that it was only a question of time. As usual the clerical portion of the conference was more conservative than the lay portion. The change of one vote would have tied the lay delegates, while there was a negative majority of 39 with the clericals.

The League of the American Wheelmen, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has erected guide boards at their own expense in all the country roads throughout both States. The distances indicated upon the guide boards have been accurately measured by the cyclometer attached to the bicycles.

The Yearly meeting of the Society of Friends will be held in Newport next month.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Extreme Measures in Cuba for the Extermination of Robbers and Assassins.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

HAVANA, May 2, 1888.

The recent bold conduct of the Brigands has caused the Captain General "Marin" to declare the districts of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Zinai del Rio, under martial law. This order, it is expected, will aid in arresting and promptly executing these outlaws, who will not be able to claim protection from the Civil Courts, which are more than slow in meting out justice to highwaymen, robbers and assassins. These outlaws have become so bold as to ride through some of the most public streets of Matanzas, terrorizing the people and making their escape unmolested. Under martial law they will be hunted down, and, if taken prisoners, executed at once; or, if trying to escape, the troops in pursuit will fire on them and secure them dead or alive.

I heard of quite a spirited battle at Matanzas a few days since, where a number of these outlaws boldly entered the city on horseback. They were discovered and pursued and after a smart chase, two of the party were killed, when it was discovered that they were principals in the band that had sequestered Mr. Galinder some weeks since. Evidently the Government has only to promptly use the force at its command, to put these rebels down, and the declaiming of martial law is a very important step to this end. Already the people in the four districts mentioned feel a greater degree of safety for life and property.

Old Colony Notes.

Mr. F. M. Twombly, division master mechanic, Old Colony railroad, has been transferred from the Central and Cape Cod divisions to the Providence division, and Mr. S. P. Willis will take his place.

The directors of the Old Colony railroad have tendered President Choate a vacation.

The fire patrol along the line of the Old Colony on the Cape Cod division went on duty Friday morning. Each man covers a territory about seven miles in length.

George Taylor, recently employed by the Old Colony Railroad Company at Framingham, will be stationed in Taunton hereafter as section master.

The railroad orders, for many years promulgated from the Old Colony's northern division at Fitchburg, are now sent from Boston, this rule going into effect on Friday.

The Old Colony railroad Monday morning began improvements on the Dedham branch. The large cavities between the tracts at Dedham will be filled in, and the branch track between Readville and Dedham will be double tracked. Fifty French-Canadians will take the place of about 30 Irishmen who did this kind of work under the Boston & Providence management.

On the 5th of May, ten thousand employes of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., each received a circular offering to receive the savings of the men and to pay six per cent. on all deposits. Single accounts are to be limited to $2,000. The firm also offers to lend money to the men on mortgages. It is stated that within the last four years, Mr. Carnegie has lent $200,000 to his workmen in Braddock alone.

The wholesale commission house of William T. Coleman & Co., of San Francisco, doing a business of $14,000,000 a year, has assigned for the benefit of creditors. Their assets are placed at from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000, and their liabilities at $2,000,000. Half of the latter is said to be in the East, the greater part held by New England banks.

The New York Senate has passed the Ballot Reform bill, already passed by the Assembly, to a third reading. The measure seems now to be certain of enactment. The only hope of securing the Governor's approval rests in his fear of alienating the labor interests, which are very desirous of having the bill become law. The Democratic leaders in both branches have opposed it.

Mr. Watterson is urging the South to stand by the Mills bill, on the ground that a reduction of duty on iron and iron manufactures will close many Northern furnaces and give better opportunities to the Southern. This is an argument which is designed exclusively for Southern consumption.

The death of Judge Samuel D. Lecompte recalls the days of "Bleeding Kansas," "Beecher's Bibles," and "Border Ruffians." Judge Lecompte was on the wrong side in that struggle, but he had time enough afterward to become reconciled to the logic of events.

Two prominent men are being now vigorously pelted with accusations, Gov. Gray of Indiana, with being a knownothing before he became a Democrat, and Chief Justice Fuller with being a copperhead during the war.

East Greenwich Academy is to receive $43,000 from the estate of the late Stephen T. Olney, of Providence. This is the first endowment ever received by the institution.

Ex-Governor Osborne of Kansas offers a $100 flag to the county showing the biggest increase this fall on the Republican majority given Governor Martin in 1886.

Forepaugh's show will exhibit here on July 6th. Messrs. R. & W. Franklin have taken the contract to furnish the company with bread during their stay in Newport.

A bill has been passed by the United States Senate authorizing the erection of a public building in Woonsocket, at an expense not to exceed $75,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Variety of Entertainments in Congress.—The Lower House going to Horse Races.—The Tariff Still on the Topics.—Representative Guenther on Salts and Castor Oil.—The end of the Tariff Debate Near at Hand.—The Senate Hard at Work, etc.

[Correspondence of the Mercury.]

WASHINGTON, May 7th, 1888.

The races, the circus, and the now famous Ingalls-Voorhees debate in the Senate are as much variety of entertainment as Washington's pleasure seekers could expect in one week. The spring meeting of the Jockey Club was perceptibly felt in Congress. After 2 o'clock P. M., each day, statesmen from both ends of the Capital put aside their legislative duties and hied away to the race track.

One reason given by members of the lower House for attending the sport was to get some respite from the tariff debate which is at present consuming the time of the House to the exclusion of all other business. Some of our lawmakers who may be mentioned as conspicuous patrons of the flyers are Hon. Archie Bliss, of Brooklyn, Congressmen Brower, of North Carolina, Mr. Matson, of Indiana, who has just been nominated for Governor, Mr. McClammy, of N. C., Senators Beck and Blackburn, and indeed the entire Kentucky delegation.

The House is getting a little tired of the tariff discussion. Every day when the debate is concluded, prior to adjournment, the member presiding in committee of the whole has to report to the Speaker. "The Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union has had under consideration the bill to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue, and has come to no conclusion."

This formula, oft repeated, has assumed a sound like a voice of accusation and an appeal to the conscience of the House, or a plea for mercy addressed to those who are bent upon prolonging the debate.

Occasionally, however, there is an able speech which is attentively listened to and loudly applauded. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, has the credit of having made the best tariff speech of the week. Many have expressed the opinion that it was the best speech yet made, that there has been nothing to equal it since Mr. Mills made the opening speech. It was bright, original, eloquent, smooth-flowing, striking, bespoke a wide knowledge and much study of the subject, and had the rare quality of brevity, lasting only about three quarters of an hour.

Representative Guenther, of Wisconsin, was one of the speakers who declared himself for free tobacco and cigars (internal revenue) also for free spirit—exclusively for use in the arts (also internal revenue), and if more was needed he would abolish the tariff on sugar. Taking up the Castor oil and Epsom salts section of the bill he discussed them with great elaboration, much to the amusement of his audience in the gallery and on the floor. He scattered salts and castor oil all over the House until the effect was something dangerous.

Said he: "We are taxed from the cradle all the way into the grave. Hardly has the babe come into the world than it needs a little pepperment to soothe the griping in its little bowels; then comes the Internal Revenue Collector, clothed with the power of the national Government and with the army and the navy at his back, extracts from the little innocent 312 per cent. internal taxes on paregoric and 425 per cent. on essence of peppermint. Being an American child, with an eye to business, of course the baby takes the paregoric because it is the cheaper. Finally the child succumbs in the hope that it has escaped from the collector. But no. It is taxed after its death. The sorrowing mother places a cloth saturated with alcohol over the pale face; and on that alcohol the internal revenue spy collects a tax of 450 per cent.

Unless something unforeseen prevent the general debate on the tariff bill will close tomorrow week. The last speech will be made by Speaker Carlisle. His speech was prepared, or rather its scope and direction were struck out shortly after the President's message was sent to Congress.

Last Wednesday Senator Sherman mildly insinuated that the Senate had not accomplished much business in the last fortnight, whereupon that body turned around and passed 105 pension bills, nine public building bills, and a variety of other measures, in less than three hours time.

Senator Vest and Plumb made a vigorous attack upon the cattle syndicate of Chicago, the combination of beef and pork packers, who regulate the price of beef every day. He says there are five firms in that city which meet every night and fix the price for next day, compelling the Missouri farmer to accept whatever price they offered. "This cattle pool of Chicago," said Mr. Vest, "is the most infamous tyranny that ever existed in the United States. The man who will invent a remedy for it will deserve a monument more enduring than the Capitol."

It seems to be the general opinion of members of both Houses of Congress that the present session will extend well into and possibly nearly through the summer because Congressional business will necessarily be delayed by the St. Louis and Chicago National Conventions. J. B.

The Richest Bridegroom of the Season.

Edwin D. Morgan, whose marriage with Miss Moran has just taken place, was the richest bridegroom in this city since Ogden Goelet's entrance into wedlock. His wealth is estimated at $5,000,000, all well invested by his grandfather, the ex-Governor, who was one of the ablest business men of his day. Young Morgan, however, has no taste for business, and is merely a man of pleasure. He has two yachts, and is a leader in the Meadow Hunt Club, for which purpose he keeps a score of horses, with other appointments for the chase. He has a hard task to spend his income, and a dangerous one also, for it is not easy to get rid of $200,000 a year without personal damage. Hence, reader, you and I may congratulate ourselves in being free from such risks.—[N. Y. Corr. Troy Times.

A Whale Cut in Twain by a Steamer.

Steamer Iowa, which arrived at Boston Wednesday, 2d, from Liverpool, reports April 30, lat. 42 20, lon. 56, was surrounded by a school of whales. In their playfulness they cut up a variety of capers. One of moderate size finally made a serious mistake. He undertook to cross the bow of the Iowa without proper calculation. About half his length passed the sharp stem of the steamer. She could not stop; he could not go ahead. The whale was cut in two. The steamer was not damaged.

Fred Douglas would like to see Justice Harlan in the White House.

Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., who has been announced as Mr. Longstreet's successor as manager of the Union R. R. Co. in Providence, has been granted three years' absence from the navy, but will retain his commission with intent to return should Mr. Longstreet wish to return again to the management.

Col. T. W. Higginson will deliver the Commencement address at Smith College, Northampton, in June.

A. O'D. Taylor,

124 BELLEVUE AVE.

Washington Street on the Harbor—Old Newport—less fashionable, but in summer time fully as beautiful as the Bellevue Avenue district. Excellent houses for the season $500, $700, $800, $1250. Land in and around Newport, 7, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents. In Jamestown, 3 to 3½ cents. Houses furnished and unfurnished, yearly $300 to $1000. Summer Cottages $300 to $5000.

Real Estate Agency, cor. Touro Block.

Marriages.

In Newport, May 3d, by Rev. F. F. Emerson, Annie Glass to Joseph Galbraith, both of Newport.

In this city, May 3d, by Rev. Mr. Upshaw, Robert Cradle, of this city, to Miss Henrietta Nicholson, of Baltimore.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Mrs. Adelaide Thomas, formerly of Richmond, Virginia.

In this city, 5th inst., Jennie T., wife of Geo. H. Swan, in the 51st year of her age.

In this city, 8th inst., Gilbert Stanton, in the 88th year of his age.

In this city, 10th inst., Foster, youngest son of T. E. and Jennie B. Blakely, aged 6 years, 1 month and 2 days.

In New York, 3d inst., Captain John W. Downing, formerly of this city, in the 78th year of his age.

In Greenpoint, L. I., Ruth Davenport, youngest child of Herbert D. and Rachael Hammett.

In Providence, 3d inst., Daniel C. Reynolds, in the 36th year; 3d inst., Salmon Harvey, 86; 5th inst., William A. Harlow, 71; 6th inst., Joseph Reynolds, 81; 8th inst., Samuel P. Emerson, 66; 8th inst., Martha M., wife of H. A. Whitmarsh, M. D.; 9th inst., Mahala W., widow of William A. Colwell, 78; 9th inst., Mrs. Martha Eddy, 84; 8th inst., Jane Grimshaw, widow of the late John Briggs, 77; 9th inst., Mary Smith, 79.

In Cumberland, 9th inst., Thomas Sweetland, in his 68th year.

At Cole's Station, R. I., 6th inst., Charles C. Heath, in his 57th year.

In Bristol, 7th inst., John W. Barney, in his 80th year.

In Phenix, 4th inst., Joseph Myrick, in his 95th year.

In Rumford, 4th inst., Owen Hughes, in his 86th year.

In Harmony, 5th inst., Cynthia, wife of H. Nelson F. Place, in her 87th year.

In Central Falls, 7th inst., Horace Trowbridge, in his 80th year.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

DON'T

Allow your Clothing, Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing, twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear.

Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

Sold Everywhere.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

HATS AND BONNETS

in straw, chip, leghorn and fancy braids, every shape in all colors. Sea shore and sun shade hats, immense variety of elegantly trimmed hats and bonnets for ladies, misses and children. Children's lace, mull and piquet caps. Ladies' dress caps, widows' caps and Shaker hoods, mourning hats and bonnets on hand and trimmed to order at short notice. Just received a fine line of new designs in flowers—field and wild flowers. Ornaments, laces and veilings, tinsel and jet trimmings, and all the novelties of the season to be found at this establishment. We advertise no prices, but claim to sell cheaper than any other house in our line in the city, and as low as any other store out of the city, and our selection being very large we invite inspection as to price and variety. Those desiring to purchase a hat for 'Lection should not delay until the end of the month, but select now before the rush. All goods marked at lowest possible prices, at

—Schreier's—

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

YOU CAN BUY

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS,

SUGAR CURED TONGUES,

ANTHONY'S PURE KETTLE RENDERED LARD,

and a full line of fancy and staple groceries, meats, fruits and vegetables, all at low prices, at the

NEW YORK STORE,

COMPLETE GROCERY AND MEAT FURNISHERS,

201 THAMES ST.

Spring Shoes. Spring Styles.

—AT—

COTTRELL'S, 144 THAMES STREET.

We are able and willing to quote prices with our competitors in the Shoe trade, either up town or down town, on medium or finer grade of goods. Here are a few of the prices.

Ladies' Glove Top Button Boots, Opera Toe, Pat. Tip, $1.75.

Ladies' bright Dongola button boots, opera toe, and Common Sense lasts, $2 to $2.50. A fine boot for the money.

Ladies' French Kid button boots, opera toe and common sense lasts, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. This $4 French Kid boot is a leader, and we will put it against any $5 boot in the market, both for style and finish.

Ladies' Wankenphast button boots are going to be the coming boot this season. We have them in French Kid and Bright Dongola, hand sewed, $4 and $5.

In Children's shoes, our leader is the front lace, spring heel, kid and goat, sizes, children 8 to 10½; misses 11 to 2, A to D widths.

For men's shoes we have a solid calf shoe for $2.50, as good as any of the advertized shoes in the trade to-day. We also carry a fine $3 shoe. In addition to this we have a very fine grade of men's hand sewed shoes, equal to any nine dollar custom made shoe. Our price $7.

We are receiving a large assortment of ladies low shoes for summer wear. Quality the best. Prices the lowest, at

Cottrell's, 144 Thames St.

Canada Hardwood Unleached ASHES

In car-loads 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to guarantee the quality. The best fertilizer in use. Price and pamphlet sent on application. Imported by Munro, Judson & Stroup. For sale in large or small quantities, by

J. B. DeBLOIS, No. 2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL,"

FRANKLIN OF LYKENS VALLEY,

SUSQUEHANA RED ASH,

OAK, MAPLE, WALNUT AND PINE WOOD, at the PEOPLE'S COAL YARD,

MAIN OFFICE 187 THAMES STREET.

PERRY & BROTHERS.

We Have Opened

A new and very pretty line of medium and low priced **CHAMBER SUITS**, and invite your inspection. We think they "Can't be Beat."

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Newport, R. I., April 2d, 1888.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between William Fludder, William H. Fludder and Alexander J. Fludder, under the firm name of William Fludder & Co., is this day dissolved.

All persons having demands against said firm will present them for payment, and all indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to William H. Fludder, who has authority to act and sign in liquidation.

WM. FLUDDER,
WM. H. FLUDDER,
A. J. FLUDDER.

Newport, R. I., April 13, 1888.

Having purchased the interest of my former partners in the business and firm of Wm. Fludder & Co., I can be found at the old stand in building corner of Bellevue avenue and Catherine street and will be prepared to promptly fill demands for

Plumbing and Plumbing Material

as well as the former business of the late firm.

WM. H. FLUDDER.

P. O. Box 517. 4-14-tf.

Second-Hand BOOKS.

Inquiries are frequently made for standard second-hand works which I am now able to supply from a selection recently put in my hands for sale. They comprise a large variety suitable for readers and students of all sorts, for readers of novels, for young men who are beginning to make a home library, for others who want to supply missing works in their collections, and for all who want books at very low prices. Also a few books for children. This is a very rare opportunity in Newport to get bargains in books. Come and see them at

GEO. H. CARR'S,

172 THAMES STREET.

SIBERIA.

Secrets Revealed—George Kennan's Wonderful Journey.

A MOST interesting contribution to secret history will be the illustrated papers on "Siberia and the Exile System," by George Kennan, which begin in the May *Century* magazine. They will embody the results of what is believed to be the first successful attempt by a competent investigator to make a thorough study of the Russian exile system. Before undertaking his arduous journey of 15,000 miles, in the interest of *The Century*, Mr. Kennan, author of *Tent Life in Siberia*, etc., had spent four years in Russia and Siberia, was thoroughly conversant with the people and the language, and had reached the conclusion that the Russian Government had been misrepresented, and that the exile system of Siberia was not so terrible as was supposed. Knowing that Mr. Kennan held these views, the Russian Government gave him every facility for a thorough

INSPECTION OF MINES AND PRISONS

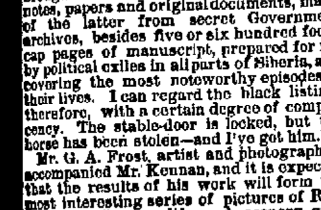
of Siberia—the most thorough that had ever been made by a traveler. Armed with letters from the Russian Minister of the Interior and other high officials, Mr. Kennan went everywhere, inspecting mines and prisons, convict barges and hospitals, and traveling with chained exiles along the great Siberian road. He made the intimate personal acquaintance of more than three hundred exiled "liberals" and Nihilists, many of whom wrote out their histories for his use. The actual facts, as revealed by his searching investigation, were far removed from Mr. Kennan's preconceived ideas, as this thrilling narrative of fifteen months' privation and adventure will show.

As is already known, the publication of Mr. Kennan's preliminary papers has resulted in his being placed

ON THE BLACK LIST

by the Russian Government, and copies of *The Century* containing them have the objectionable article torn out by the custom officials before being allowed to enter the Czar's dominions.

"I expected, of course," says Mr. Kennan, in a recent interview, "to be put on the Russian black list. I am only thankful that I succeeded in crossing the frontier with all my material and papers coming this way. I became satisfied before I got half



BOARDING A CONVICT BARGE.

through Siberia that I should never be permitted to go there again, and that after the publication of my papers no other foreigner would be allowed to make investigations there, and I lost no possible opportunity to secure accuracy and thoroughness. I brought back more than fifty pounds of notes, papers and original documents, many of the latter from secret Government archives, besides five or six hundred foolscap pages of manuscript, prepared for me by political exiles in all parts of Siberia, and covering the most noteworthy episodes of their lives. I can regard the black listing, therefore, with a certain degree of complacency. The stable-door is locked, but the horse has been stolen—and I've got him."

Mr. G. A. Frost, artist and photographer, accompanied Mr. Kennan, and it is expected that the results of his work will form the most interesting series of pictures of Russian and Siberian life and scenery ever made.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY 1888. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
12 Sat	4 46	7 7	8 36	8 57	8 33
13 Sun	4 45	7 8	9 33	9 35	9 12
14 Mon	4 44	7 9	10 20	10 22	9 58
15 Tues	4 43	7 10	11 14	11 18	10 52
16 Wed	4 42	7 11	11 50	.....	12 57
17 Thurs	4 41	7 12	morn	0 07	1 21
18 Fri	4 40	7 13	0 50	1 23	2 23

Last Quarter, 2d day, 6h. 47m., evening.
New Moon, 10th day, 8h. 24m., evening.
First Quarter, 18th day, 6h. 5m., evening.
Full Moon, 25th day, 8h. 40m., morning.

What a Mistake!

A careful examination would convince anyone that two-thirds of all the people in New England have been or are now afflicted with catarrh of the nose and throat.

No doubt more than half of those persons have tried every blood purifier they have seen, with the erroneous idea that catarrh is a constitutional disease and must be purged out of the blood.

Why, a greater mistake was never made! Stop for a moment and think or ask any reputable physician what common catarrh is, and what causes it, and the answer can only be this. "It is an irritation or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, caused by neglected colds, damp piercing irritable winds, foreign matter in the air which is poisonous to some persons and not to others; just as the bites of certain insects is a poisoned torture to some and has no unpleasant effects upon others." The reason for this is found in the different structure of the outer skin and its counterpart which lines all the inner organs of our bodies. Some people have chapped hands and chilblains, and others are never so afflicted because of the peculiar structure of the skin of different individuals.

Therefore stop dosing. It is not blood purifiers you want, but good, wholesome food, the plainer the better, then "keep your feet dry and warm, your head cool and bowels open," and use an external application, (Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is the best we know), to allay the inflammation, cleanse the surface, heal the sores, and your catarrh will disappear like magic. We do not say never to return, because you may cure a severe cold and in three months catch another equally bad, so with catarrh and bronchial troubles. Exposure may bring it on again. We learned more about treating catarrh from the wrapper around a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, than we ever knew. Certainly this good old medicine deserves to be called "A universal family remedy." No matter how well you know this medicine, it will pay you to send to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet free, just to learn how to use the liniment economically. A teaspoonful properly used will often do more good than half a bottle as some people use it.

'Tis SOZODONT the whole world tries.
'Tis SOZODONT which purifies
The breath and mouth, and dirt defies,
'Tis SOZODONT for which we cry,
Sweet SOZODONT for which we sigh,
'Tis only SOZODONT we buy.

The Praise of Sozodont

like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence, it is the standard Tooth Wash of the Period.

"Spalding's Glue" useful in every house.

It becomes a wise man to try negotiation before arms.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., gauranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents.

We are never so good as when we possess a joyful heart.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

Never run into debt unless you see plainly a way to get out again.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

News in Brief.

D. R. Cowie and T. B. McQuaid have been indicted for murder of Lilla Hoyle.

Gen. D. W. Ewing, department of justice, is said to be short in his account.

Copyright bill and land grant forfeiture bill passed by the Senate, on Wednesday.

Rev. Lyman Abbot has been formally called to the pastorate of Plymouth church.

General election is to be held on eligibility of female Methodist delegates.

Springfield Union has been sued by five administrators of five victims' estates.

Governor Hill has vetoed the Crosby high license bill.

Eloquent eulogy of Roscoe Conkling was delivered Wednesday by Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

The North German Gazette says: The langor which the Emperor felt yesterday morning almost entirely disappeared in the afternoon. The Emperor is able to work without effort. Crown Prince William has requested Mr. Carl Schurz to thank the Americans and the Germans in America for their expressions of sympathy on the occasion of the death of Emperor William, and also for the sympathy manifested by them for Emperor Frederick in his sufferings. The Evening World's London special says: A private message from a high official in Berlin to a cabinet minister says: "Emperor Frederick is very much worse than the published reports indicate. His mind is completely gone, and only physical life remains."

Gen Fitz John Porter has been appointed fire commissioner of New York city.

Gen. Boulanger threatens to prosecute those who use his name unauthorized.

The Greek consul returns to Turkey.

Stringent measures have been adopted by natons against Chinese immigration.

Great floods in the West.

Church at Buffalo was destroyed by an explosion of natural gas.

A Railroad to Alaska.

A western dispatch says: Major Rogers, who found a way for the Canacian Pacific railway through the seemingly impossible walls of the Selkirk range and gave his name to the pass so discovered, and who of late years has been engaged exploring a route through which the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba may reach the Pacific slope has left for the Canadian northwest in the interests of an American syndicate of capitalists who are contemplating building a line from some point on the Northern Pacific or St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba to Alaska, skirting the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains for some hundreds of miles.

The Pensylvania Prohibitionists have resolved that "high license is a delusion and a snare." The 500 saloon-keepers who were squeezed out of the business, in Pittsburg, by high license are understood to hold similar views. [Ex.

Farmers are directly interested in maintaining the protective tariff system, since the value of farm lands increases enormously as manufacturing industries grow up in their vicinity. It is far better to sell farm produce in the home market than to let John Bull make the price of our wheat, beef, butter and cheese. There is no market in the world so good as the trade of these United States. The price of farm goods does not depend on the rate of duty, but on the great law of supply and demand. Increase the manufacturing industries of this country and you increase the home demand for goods. The farmers of this country would have a sorry showing for their labor if the manufacturing industries of the country were paralyzed by a free trade policy.

The West End Club, of Providence, has secured Gov. Elisha Dyer's mansion on Green street, in that city, for a club house.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

New Advertisements.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Letters of Administration.

THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that he intends to apply for letters of administration on the estate of

JOHN HAYES,

who has been absent from Newport, R. I., for about 20 years, he was then about 25 years of age, tall and light complexionee.

FRANK F. NOLAN.
5-12-3m May 12th, 1888.

Moon Vines, Clematis, Honey Suckles, Ampelopsis, Madeira Vine,
Grass or June pinks, pansies, daisies, verbenas, 1000 chrysanthemums comprising 100 varieties, 15 to 20,000 plants of all sorts.
WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, BROADWAY.

A Rare Chance.

A fine villa site, including land and buildings. Frontage 84 feet, 160 feet deep. Fine view of the river and ocean. On Broadway. At the low price of 50c. per foot. For further information, inquire at 346 BROADWAY.

Trees for Planting

While purchasing several thousand young trees for planting this spring at Conanicut Park, I have also procured a large variety suitable for streets and lawns, such as Beeches, Birches, Maples, Oaks, Lindens, Elms, &c., &c.

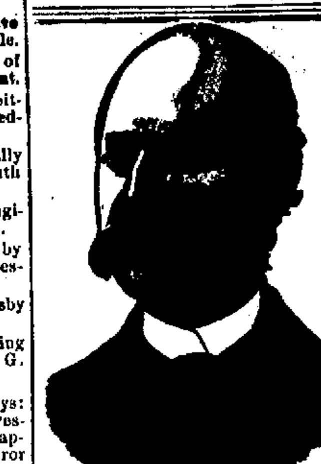
I shall have also a large selection of strictly ornamental trees and shrubs, including

Fern Leaved Beeches,
Copper Leaved Beeches,
Weeping Beeches,
Magnolias in variety,
Weir's Cut Leaved Maples,
Weeping and White Birches,
HorseChestnuts and Catalpas,
Japanese Ghinko,
Tulip Trees,
Scarlet Oaks and Maples.

I have also bought a large number of the newer varieties, including 20 varieties of Japanese maples, flowering shrubs, etc. These are all from one of the largest and best known nurseries in the country and have been grown with the utmost care. When desired, these trees will be not only delivered but planted by an experienced workman. An illustrated catalogue of varieties may be seen at the Daily News office at any time and orders can be left there. In all cases when trees ordered are not satisfactory they may be declined on their arrival or exchanged for others. No such variety of rare and beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs has ever been exhibited in Newport.

4-21 L. D. DAVIS.

New Advertisements.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand-sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. Douglas $4 Shoe, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $5 to $9.

W. L. Douglas $2.50 Shoe is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 Shoe is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

J. M. SWAN, Agent, Newport.
1-28-tf

No. 1021.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 30, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$200,249 91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,165 42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	41,741 57
Due from other national banks	233 92
Due from State banks and bankers	15,106 14
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	12,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,600 15
Checks and other cash items	1,007 66
Bills of other banks	3,388 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	344 93
Specie	6,400 00
Legal tender notes	6,557 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,400 00
TOTAL	$465,194 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	80,000 00
Undivided profits	10,792 30
National bank notes outstanding	106,600 00
Dividends unpaid	390 00
Individual deposits subject to check	100,932 56
Cashier's checks outstanding	686 75
United States deposits	22,453 13
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	22,839 96
TOTAL	$465,194 70

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Nath'l R. Swinburne, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1888.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d. Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Benjamin Marsh, Philip Rider, T. Mumford Seabury, Directors.

Reliable Clothing Co.,

FRED W. GREENE, M'g'r.

159 Thames Street.

LARGEST DEALERS and LOWEST PRICES.

LOOK AT THE BARGAINS!

Children's Knee Pants, 25c.
" Suits (an immense variety) $2.50 to $8.
Boys' long pant suits $5 to $10.
Boys' odd pant 50, 62, 75c., $1.
Men's pants $1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.62, 1.75, 1.87, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5 to 8.
Men's and Youths' Spring suits in blue, black and mixed patterns, $8.50, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 (the most perfect-fitting goods made).
Men's black worsted dress suits at $10, 15, 16.50, 20, 22.50, 25, 28. These goods are in sacks, cutaways and Prince Albert frocks. We sell coats, or coats and vests, or vests, or pants, separately.
Men's Grand Army suits warranted Indigo blue, goods usually sold for $10, at $6.50 per suit.
A line of Spring Overcoats in colors, from very dark to very light, cut in the English top-coat style, and in common sense length at $7.50, 10, 12.50, 13, 14, 15. In

FURNISHING GOODS,

we are selling LINEN COLLARS, all the latest styles, at 15c. (2 for 25) usually sold at 20 and 25c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, fancy borders, 10, 15, 20 and 25c.

Men's and Boys' Braces

10, 15, 20, 25c.

Men's Elegant Silk and Satin Neckties,

warranted to be the same as are sold for 50c., at 25c.

LISLE THREAD HOSE,

at 25c., and everything else proportionately low.

MEN'S SOFT HATS,

all colors, 50c. each, formerly sold at $1.

MEN'S FUR STIFF HATS,

$1, 1.50, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 5.
Remember we are selling goods that suit or money refunded.

Reliable Clothing Company.

Miscellaneous.

H. W. LADD & CO.

SILKS.

EMPHATIC SUCCESS

OF OUR

GREAT SALE

—OF—

SILKS

FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTION SALE.

We knew the goods were wonderfully cheap, knew they included colors and qualities that were in demand and scarce.

That they were fully appreciated was shown by our immense trade last week.

The lot was large, but the prices make them tempting bargains, and good things go quick.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

Providence, R.I.

Martin E. Bennett,

NEXT CASWELL & MASSEY,
NEW STOCK
FANCY SHIRTS.
COMPLETE LINE
SPRING STYLE HATS.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
NECKWEAR,
Besides our unusually large variety of
SPRING CLOTHING
for men and boys.
NEW STORE.
MARTIN E. BENNETT, next Caswell & Massey.

Old Magazines

—FOR—

5c. EACH.

Harpers, Atlantics, Popular Science Monthly, Blackwood's, Lippincott's, St. Nicholas, &c., &c., &c.

5 CENTS EACH

—AT—

CLARKE'S

People's Library Building.

A FACT.

You may not know it, but it is true that you can save at least twenty-five per cent. by purchasing your crockery ware of us. We carry a line of staple goods of both English and American manufacture, consisting of decorated toilet sets (10 pieces) both banded and printed, wash bowls and pitchers, soap dishes, plates all sizes, pitchers, bowls, handled and unhandled tea cups and saucers, coffee cups and saucers, sugar bowls, scallop nappies, square fluted nappies, platters, covered vegetable dishes, oval and round bakers, fruit saucers, individual butters, covered butter dishes, sauce tureens with ladles, soup tureens, gravy boats, pickle dishes, etc., etc.

We also carry a line of stone and tin ware, wash tubs, wash boilers, pails, clothes pins, clothes wringers, clothes lines, mops, brooms, stove, shoe and scrub brushes, hand brushes, etc. In fact we sell nearly everything in the line of household supplies, and our prices will be found the lowest, quality considered.

Wilcox & Barlow,

145 THAMES ST.,

Four Doors North of Boston Store.

New Advertisements.

TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
THE LOWEST PRICES,
THE FINEST FITTING,

CLOAKS !

Black Whipcord and Diagonal Jackets, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, $13, $15, $17. This makes a magnificent assortment. The finish, quality of materials, and shapes are the best to be found, the one at $9 being worthy of special mention, being equal to any found elsewhere at $10.

COLORED JACKETS—A fine assortment. One lot marked at $5 to close, former prices $8 to $12.

WRAPS, MANTLES and BEADED SHOULDER CAPES. These last we show in twenty-eight different styles for young and old from $8 to $35.

MOURNING WRAPS, also extra sizes, 44, 46, 48 bust.

Misses' Jackets, $2.50 to $15. Children's Cloaks, $3 to $12, in forty-seven different styles. Ladies' Jersey Waists, a fine assortment of the very latest styles. All these, and more besides, to be found at the

* Sign of the GREAT WHITE BEAR. *

For Sale.

Seven acres of lands, with new dwelling and out-buildings, on Forest Avenue, Middletown, near Southwick's Grove, only 3 miles from Newport. Enquire at

63 TOURO ST., NEWPORT.
5-5-tf

For Sale.

One carryall and one buggy all in good condition. Apply to

MRS. T. N. BROWN,
No. 6 Berkeley St.
5-5-tf

Lawton's Stable

—AND—

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY

Is the place where you can always find anything in the line of

Horses & Carriages

that you wish. Horses to sell, exchange or let. New Horses arriving every week. 10 ponies to sell or let. Carriages of all kinds to sell or exchange, consisting of new carryalls, very cheap. Phaeton Buggies, New and Tasty Patterns. Side Bar Wagons, warranted, low in price. Side Bar Buggies, Timpkin, Brewster, Rice, Coyle and Side Spring. Canopy Tops, two and four seats, very stylish.

DOG CARTS, SURREY CARTS and PONY CARTS,

Just received and ready for inspection.

Second-Hand Carts used only one season.

New Road Carts, $32.

DEMOCRAT WAGONS.

Come and see them and get prices.

One English Canopy Phaeton

has not been used twenty times.

One 2nd-hand Victoria,

Just right for cabbing. A lot of

Second-Hand Carriages

that must be sold to make room.

3 Sets Second-Hand Team Harness

and will be sold very cheap.
Dealing with a number of the leading manufacturers of the United States, I can sell goods as low as can be bought in New England.

New Side-Bar Buggies,

Warranted, only $90.

NEW ORDER WAGONS,

Only $65.

Other Carriages in Proportion.

HOW IS THAT FOR LOW?

ParkStables,

Cor. Spring & Touro Sts.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.

3 Large Windows and 1 Pair of Doors.
Enquire of
T. B. SHERMAN.

CANNED GOODS

At Reduced Prices for a Few Days
—AT—
Sherman's Market, Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS,
CIGAR CASES,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
CIGAR TUBES,
SMALL BOXES OF
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC
Cigars,
Suitable for presents. Call and examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co.
306 Thames Street.
Opp. Post Office.

REMOVED to 327 Thames Street, opposite Western Union Telegraph Office.

Butterick's Spring Fashions.

MAY PATTERNS RECEIVED.

AGENCY

Lewando's French Dye House.

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.

Domestic

Dress and Skirt Forms,

The best thing for Dressmaking made.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
F. S. WAITE.

PIANOS

TO RENT

For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,
FINE LINEN PAPER,
CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT
30c. PER LB.
Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.
John Rogers,
210 THAMES ST.

INDIA SILKS

—AT—

H. J. JONES,

14 MILL STREET.

I have one of the finest lines of India Silks that can be found in the city. Look at the price. It is way down. I have a fine line of Tapestries, Velours, Plushes, Curtain Goods, and a good assortment of Curtain Poles.

Look out for Warm Weather.

HALL'S

Standard Refrigerators

for sale at H. J. Jones', 14 Mill St. I will sell at the very lowest price. Call and examine and you will be convinced that they are the best in the market. Furniture made, repaired and for sale. Upholstering in all its branches done at short notice, at

H. J. JONES', 14 Mill Street

YES YOU DO!

You want to know where to get the Domestic Paper Fashions, the best pattern made.

YOU WANT

to know where to get the latest styles styles of Jewelry, in pins, ear-rings, sleeve buttons, &c. If you want

TO BE IN FASHION,

Buy your watches, clocks, jewelry, paper patterns, etc., of

D. L. CUMMINGS,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

146 Thames St.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Clearance Sale!

Shop-worn books, magazines, games, picture frames, pictures and odd lots of writing paper. Shall also dispose of my Japanese goods at a large reduction.

PIANOS TO RENT

at low rates.

A. B. CORBIN,

301 THAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous.

KIRK'S

FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.
Snow White and Absolutely Pure.
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,
JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

Selandra's Preservaele Natural

Pulque.

(Pronounced Pull-Kay)

Preserving Works, Apam, Mexico.

It is a *Natural Product*, and is NOT a Patent Medicine.

It is the pure and simple Juice of the Century Plant of Mexico, unadulterated and unexcelled.

IT CURES ALL

KIDNEY TROUBLES,

and is the only known specific for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

In cases of Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Debility, Dropsy, and wasting diseases, it will be found invaluable. Our Circular gives you the testimony of a number of physicians. Send for one.

Retail Price, 50c. per Quart Bottle.

MEXICAN PULQUE CO.,
U. S. General Offices,) Jersey City, N.J.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!

We have received a full line of samples of

FRENCH and DOMESTIC,

PERCALE and Cambric

SHIRTINGS.

Fancy Collars

—FOR—

GENTS' SHIRTS.

These goods are very nice and the styles are very handsome. We make the shirts to order at very short notice. We make the

BEST

White Shirts to order at prices ranging from

$9.50 TO $16

per half-doz. that can be found anywhere for the above prices.

J. E. Seabury,

218 & 220 Thames-st.
3-17-tf

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.
Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight.*

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c., who deposit their funds with the Company, are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

Farm and Family

How Land is Deprived of its Richness.

Many farmers who gather their crop year after year with little thought of what is taken from the soil might well be astonished to know of what they are depriving their land by neglect of a wise and judicious management. It is not difficult to figure up these losses of fertility, but it is by no means an easy matter to comprehend fully the enormous drain upon the land. When figures mount up to thousands of millions few people realize their true import. But if we should say that each one of the six million farmers in the United States on an average takes every year from the soil as much fertilizing matter as would cost $330 to replace, reckoning the quantity abstracted at the present market price of the three most important elements, viz: nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, some fair idea of the actual loss may be gained. This large loss of fertility cannot go on always, and the longer it goes on the more difficult it will be to replace it. It is distressing to see rich land used so wastefully. The Southern farmers are the most wasteful in this respect, and just now as the bare or half-covered wheat fields exhibit their poverty, it is apparent that ere long the end will be reached, and more land must be cleared to be wasted in the same manner.

The Country Boy.

The country lad, says the Iowa Homestead, who is trained to simple ways and homely virtues, and who learns what a dollar is worth by actually earning it under the laws of imperative necessity, has a tremendous advantage over the town boy. The country schools are far inferior to the town or city schools, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that the country boy is trained to work from the time he can pick up corn-cobs to run the kitchen stove until he goes out to his own home. The country boy has a mile or so to walk to and from school, which gives him a vigorous appetite and health. The country boy is face to face with practical realities. He sees how slowly money is made on the farm; he is taught from youth up the need of economy; he has the nature of saving first explained to him every day in the week; he is not exposed to the temptations of the saloon or the ballroom; he is not tempted so much to be a lady's man before he has occasion to use a razor on his downy cheeks. He may be a trifle rude, he may not feel easy in company, but in the long-contested race of life it is the chap that trudges to school bare-footed in summer and in storms in winter, whose mother cuts his hair with the sheep-shears, that leads the chap that goes to the city school, with the starched shirt front and fancy slippers, and whose head is shaved with the lawn mower in the barber shops. Such has been our observation, and we think we know what we are talking about. Speaking from experience, we never read any books with such avidity as those we devoured while the horses were resting at the end of the ploughed land. The boys we envied forty years ago because they wore cassimere and laughed at our jeans have dropped so far back in the race that we have almost forgotten them. The chaps who had plenty of money at college and the city-bred fellows have not been, as a rule, heard from much since, while the country boys who wore plain clothes and kept close to their books in the old college are leading the thought in Iowa and other states to-day.

About Horse Stalls.

Rev. C. F. Clarke writes—"My horses never lie down in their stalls," remarked a farmer to me not long since. "They lie down in the pasture field, but not in the stable." "How wide are your stalls? I asked. About five feet, was the reply. Too narrow, I said, for anything but a Shetland poney. Horses can rest and sleep standing, if they are allowed to choose a favorite position for so doing, but it is only partial repose they get in this way, and unless they are able to take the recumbent position at proper times the bearings at the joints and the complicated structure of the hoofs are forced continually to bear a great weight. Nature intended every part of a horse's frame to have a period of rest during a portion of the 24 hours, and there is little doubt that many diseases of the joints and feet are caused by too much standing, necessitated by want of room to lie down comfortably. I have seen stalls intended for average sized horses that were less than five feet in width, whereas they should be at least six. A horse requires more than bare space to lie down in. Look at his actions in the pasture-field. He not only lies down, but stretches his whole body on the ground, rolls over, and sleeps with his head flat on the grass. He should be able to do this in the stable. A man can get some sleep sitting in the seat of a railway car, but it is not thoroughly satisfying, because he cannot stretch, change his position and rest his head. There is no reason to believe that a horse is thoroughly refreshed unless he can lie down comfortably, and stretch himself. Hence I believe in roomy boxes instead of narrow stalls, for I want my horse, as well as myself, to have not merely the necessaries but the comforts of life.

The Pest Season.

In corn-planting time the farmer is worried by many pests. Crows and blackbirds pull up the sprouting seed, and if this is truly done in pursuit of nefarious cut-worms and pestilent grubs the damage is in no way mollified or lessened. Squirrels and chipmunks dig up the seed and cutworms sever the tender sprouts. It is useless and unreasonable to complain when simple and effective precautions are ignored and neglected. Seed stirred in just sufficient hot water in which a tablespoonful of tar has been mixed by agitation to coat each grain with a film of the tar will not be attacked by crows or cutworms or squirrels. We have steeped the seed in a solution of saltpetre in hot water, with the result of hastening the germination by two days, and thus lessening the danger of mischief by these pests, and by adding a few drops of carbolic acid to the quart of solution the odor of the seed becomes too offensive for all the common pests combined.

Recipes for the Table.

Lamb and Peas Stew.—Cut the breast of lamb in pieces and place in a stew pan, with water enough to cover it. Stew for twenty minutes and take off the scums, add a quart of shelled or canned peas with a tablespoonful of salt and let stew for half an hour. Mix a quarter of a pound of butter and a tablespoonful of flour and stir into the stew; let simmer five minutes, season and serve with dumplings.

Salad Dressing.—Beat two eggs with a tablespoonful of butter, one-half cup of vinegar, one-half teaspoon mustard; put in a warm bowl with pepper and salt and stir till it looks creamy.

Orange Pudding.—Put in the bottom of a pudding dish four oranges peeled and sliced; pour over and sweeten with a syrup made of one pint of milk, two tablespoons of corn starch wet with a little cold milk and yolks of two eggs, beaten with one-half cup of sugar, boiled one minute; make a meringue of whites of two eggs and three tablespoons of powdered sugar; brown slightly in the oven.

Citron Cake.—Yolks of six eggs, two cupfuls flour, a large teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of milk, a cupful of sugar and three parts of a cupful of butter, one cupful of citron finely shred, with lemon flavoring; warm the sugar, if the weather is cold, so that it will soften the butter, beat both together, then add the yolks of eggs; when all are like cream sift in flour and baking powder alternately with milk; when well blended put in the citron, well floured and warmed, stirring only enough to mix; bake in a good oven one hour.

Lemon Pudding.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, beaten to a cream; add grated rind of one lemon and juice, yolks of three eggs, one-half dozen butter crackers dissolved in one-half pint of milk. Bake and spread over the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth and sweetened with powdered sugar.

Scalloped Codfish.—Mix together two teacupfuls of mashed potatoes, one and a half teacupfuls of cold boiled codfish, two and a half teacupfuls of milk, one-half egg and one-quarter of a teacupful of butter; bake a light brown.

Cream Toast.—Toast slices of thin bread, lay in a covered dish and pour boiling water over them; pour the water off and let drain. Put one pint of rich, sweet cream on the stove in a quart cup, and three tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs and a tablespoonful of cornstarch; let boil and pour over the toast.

Boned Chicken.—Boil a young fowl until tender; remove the meat from the bones, chop fine and season with pepper, salt and butter, and pour over it the liquor that the chicken was cooked in, which should be boiled down to a jelly; put it in a basin and press down with a weight until it shall be cold; keep in a cool place. Slice with a very sharp knife.

Peanut Candy.—Remove the shells and brown skins from the nuts. Then boil two cups of molasses, one cup of brown sugar, a piece of butter the size of a small egg, and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil until nearly brittle; then place the peanuts in a buttered pan, pour the candy over them, and cut into squares or bars.

Omelet.—Beat the whites and yolks of eight eggs separately until light, then beat together and add one tablespoonful of cream; put a piece of butter the size of an egg in a frying pan, and when boiling hot pour in the omelet, shake slowly till it begins to stiffen, then let it brown; fold double and serve hot.

Fish Chowder.—Take any large fish and cut it in thin slices, lay some slices of fat bacon at the bottom of the pot, and then a layer of fish, onions, cracker dust, red and black pepper, salt and butter; then more layers until all the fish shall have been used. Cover the whole with water, and cook until well done.

Cold Slaw.—Cut the cabbage very fine. For a quart of cabbage take the yolks of three eggs, beat them well, 1½ cups of vinegar, two large spoonfuls of sugar, one cup of thick cream, a teaspoonful of mustard, salt and pepper. Mix this with the eggs. When hot, add the cabbage, cover and stew until it is thoroughly hot. Let it cool before bringing to the table. Some add olive oil, but we like butter.

Stewed Veal.—Place a knuckle of veal in a saucepan with a good-sized onion, one small whole pepper and some salt, with water enough to cover well. Boil until tender.

Clam Patties.—Chop the clams fine, put them in a saucepan with a little milk and a portion of their own liquor, and stir in the yolk of an egg; season with pepper and salt to taste. When they are scalded add a tablespoonful of butter mixed with a little flour, let it simmer until the flour is cooked, then remove. Have ready some puff paste or other rich crust with which line patty pans, fill them with the clams, make a ring of the paste to partially cover them, and bake in a quick oven.

Orange Cookies.—Into two tablespoonfuls of butter rub one large cup of brown sugar and two quarts of flour. Season with a great deal of orange peel well grated, and mix with enough molasses to roll thin. Cut in fancy shapes and bake in a quick oven.

Fashion Fancies.

Coarse straw bonnets, draped with colored lisse, are a new fancy.

Brooches of translucent enamel in the form of mythological heads are in vogue.

The trimmings are cord passementeries, in the two colors of the stripes of the skirts.

Many new shades appear in street gloves, intended to match the costumes with which they are to be worn.

Very elegant brocaded moires are woven upon a ground of glace moire, and show brilliant changeable tints.

Five small ribbon rosettes, cern, reseda, leaf green, brown and pink, were used as trimmings upon a single bonnet.

What are known as the "laburnam hats" are of black lisse, with yellow laburnams drooping over the high crowns.

Wraps of the dress material are frequently made up this season, and in the majority of cases they are heavily braided.

Real wheat is used to a considerable extent on the new bonnets, for making the bonnet itself as well as for trimmings.

An odd piece of jewelry is a brooch in the form of a gold mule, studded with diamonds, and having harness of oxidized silver.

As a variation in the combination costume, instead of a figured material, a plain one finely tucked, of the same or a contrasting color, is used.

Pretty costumes have the skirts of striped silk with a polonaise of cashmere, the latter draped in four points or opened in front or at the back.

Small black mantles of Bengaline, silk or embroidered cashmere, trimmed with metallic cord passementeries, are worn with dresses of all kinds.

Gloves have wide bands of stitching, in self or contrasting colors, are still in vogue, nevertheless the plain styles are quite as desirable as ever.

Scotch ginghams for frocks for even the tiniest girls are chosen in large plaids and wide irregular stripes. Plain colors are also made up for their use.

Wash dresses for little girls are sometimes made with full skirts and belted waists with eight or ten feather-stitched tucks down the front and back.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Rhode Island Boys Turn Camp Davis Over to Maine Volunteers and March to Washington—President Lincoln Seen and His Voice Heard.

[Extracts from a Newsreporter's Diary.]

Aug. 5.—I have not been well since my last. On our march here the sun affected my head badly, and I don't seem to get freed from the pain I then endured. My appetite has been poor ever since, about all I eat being bread and milk, and that agrees with me better than other food. There has been no particular news, although rumors of all kinds fill the camp daily about our starting for home, and some have it that we will be at home in time to re-enlist in one of the new regiments now forming. Quite a number of the boys wish this, but they will not re-enlist here as they feel it makes a difference who their officers are, and they wish to make their own choice. The weather is pleasant, though very warm and when we have a rain it is very acceptable and gives us employment in repairing clothing, writing, &c.

Aug. 6.—Our Colonel keeps us up to the mark in soldierly duties just the same as if we were to remain in the service until the war closed, and those who re-enlist from this regiment will be well drilled. Some of the boys wish to get into a nine months regiment, and more would if they could have John Hare Powel for Colonel. Both in the Ninth and Tenth he has won the respect of all. He is always doing something for the men, and if any of us are sick he knows it very quickly. The thermometer ranges from 130° to 135° in the sun where we drill; but we begin to talk of packing our traps for home.

Aug. 9.—The express company brought us five boxes from home today, and four of them were for our tent. The box of salt you sent me got into Lieut. King's package and into my cake, but as it came from home it was all right. Thanks for the quill toothpicks; I distributed them around and all the boys are picking their teeth. Randall says thanks for his cake.

Aug. 10.—Everything is quiet along the Potomac—nothing new under the sun. Our time is principally spent in drill, drill, drill, and what little time we get for recreation is used to its full extent. Rumors have it that we are in contemplated draft at Newport, and I should think we would be needed to fill it out, by what we hear of so many young men leaving town for distant parts. I hope there won't be a stampede. I wish to see Dr. Butler before I re-enlist, and get his advice, but am willing to leave this locality for home and run the risk of a draft, although it is very pleasant here and "we have sugar on our rice," which, even if the rice does get burned or slightly scorched, is as good as the patent desiccated potatoes cut into small cubes and dried.

Aug. 12.—A telegram has been received from Major Cranston that thirty of us can re-enlist in the Seventh, but we prefer to wait until we have a short furlough. Tell Dr. Rice that Frank is well, and seems to enjoy himself as well as anyone. He has just this minute gone down to the blackberry bushes with a tin pan. We have had new potatoes two or three times this week and fresh beef, thanks to Sergeant Fales.

Aug. 15.—I am on guard to-night from 12 to 2 and from 6 to 8 in the morning, then from 8 to 12 I can write up my diary, and sleep from 2 to 6 in the morning, with musket loaded and capped by my side, ready for an instant's warning. Another telegram from Major Cranston, offering five hundred dollars for recruits for the Seventh regiment. I don't know when it rained last; the ground is cracked and dry, with the thermometer at 105° in the shade, and 130° to 135° in the sun where we drill, but we are getting hardened to it, and will probably soon be ordered home. I missed the Mercury this week. Don't know the man who died in this regiment; his name was Welcome Arnold, of Co. K. We are clannish and stick to our own Company. We are glad to hear so many are enlisting at Newport. It will close the war so much the quicker. Capt. Jerry Brown called on us last Friday; he looks very thin. We hear that Col. Tew was in Washington, but did not see him. Capt. John Rogers was here one day; one of his brothers is in our mess. We were sorry not to see Col. Tew, but I suppose he was anxious to get home, see the folks and get some peaches, as the boys say out here. Sergeant Fales is calling "Fall in for dress parade," and I must go, if it is Sunday.

Aug. 18.—We are living high on new potatoes, cabbages and fresh tomatoes, bought with our extra ration money. For dinner yesterday beef steak; to-day a nice beef stew. We draw now 93 lbs. of fresh beef at a time, once in ten days, and Harrington improves in his cooking. I hear the Seventh is about full and we have lost that chance, and the Eighth is for colored troops. Well, there will be enough here to enlist to fill up the Eleventh and Twelfth to overflowing.

Aug. 22.—Welcome rain all day. Our Colonel says we are wanted here another month until some of the new regiments arrive to take our places. On a Company vote, seventeen agreed to stay, but the balance wish to go home so that they can enlist in one of the regiments now forming, where their friends are, and the whole regiment share this feeling to about the same proportion, so I suppose we shall be ordered home. Continual rumors prevail in the camp, but are reliable only while the retailer is telling it, and what he lacks in facts he makes up as he goes, "on supposition," and a rumor, perhaps a mere hint when started, increases in size as it travels from mouth to mouth until it is quite a volume. By the time we find the rumor was untrue, another is started, while we really know but very little of to-morrow. The rumor for to-day is that we start for home as soon as a regiment from Maine arrives here to take our places. It is of course a rumor, and may be contradicted to-morrow. About all we know is that we are drilled to an extent that seems entirely unnecessary to a free born New Englander, averaging seven hours a day, and we can't always give unquestioning obedience to military orders and haven't full confidence in one who makes mistakes, throwing the whole regiment into confusion, and then calls out "As you were! As you were! Fall back into line! Capt. Holden, why don't your Company fall back into line?" etc., etc.

Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.—That regiment has got along and is encamped near our past headquarters. It is the Seventeenth Maine, a good-looking, stalwart lot of men, and they are loaded down with traps. After the first long march they won't have so many, they will be dropped by the wayside. Old soldiers tell us they only carry musket, blanket and comb, and some of them look as if they had lost their comb and only used water for drinking purposes.

Aug. 25.—This morning we were up at 4 P. M., determined to have one more bath at the stream in the woods where we killed that snake. We did have it, filled our canteens by candle light, and having packed knapsacks and blankets before going to the bath, talked to our successors in the Seventeenth Maine, who think we get up early in the morning. About 7 o'clock Orderly Sergeant Fales says, "pack your knapsacks as we start for Washington and home within an hour," so I guess I will bring this letter myself as I shall not have time to get it posted. At 8 A. M., we were already to start for Washington, but the baggage wagons did not arrive until 11 and waiting became tedious under the circumstances; but finally we were marched over to our old drill grounds near headquarters, and there remained until 2 P. M., when Lieut. Colonel Powel called the regiment to order and we started on our way to Washington under heavy marching orders. The roads were very dusty, and you could scarcely see ten feet before you as each man's feet started it from the ground. We finally came to Anacosta bridge, where, as is usual when crossing a bridge, the drums stopped beating, but immediately after crossing they began again without orders, and the companies resumed the regular step. The bridge trembled and swayed at the measured tread in such a manner that it seemed as if it must go down with all the men on it, into the river. Lieut. Col. Powel, always watchful, then gave orders to the drummers to "rout step," and such a hurly balloo on the drums! but it served the purpose, the step was broken, the bridge stopped its swaying, and we passed over in safety. Soon reaching Washington we were marched to the Arsenal where we delivered our muskets to be counted and stored for future use. The Arsenal grounds are very large, with a row of offices of different departments down each side, and a vast amount of business is done here. While waiting for further orders, a stranger stepped up to us and said, "Did you ever see President Lincoln?" and then pointing across the grounds, added, "over there stands his coupé, and when he comes out of the office near by you can see him by going over there." A dozen of us went over to the carriage and in a few minutes the President came. We knew him at once, a tall, well-dressed gentleman. We doffed our caps, and gave him a respectful bow as he passed by and stepped into his coupé. After being seated he turned to us, and to our surprise, said, "Well, boys, you are going home to Rhode Island, are you," and as we answered "Yes, sir," he said, "Well, great good luck be with you," and his carriage passed on. It was a very odd expression to us, but one I never forgot, and as the words come now to my mind I can see that kindly, genial face with its careworn look. I have often heard the President spoken of as uncouth, ill-dressed and a homely man, but there was such goodness shone from his countenance that, to me, he was far from being homely, while he was dressed with exceeding neatness, and his silk hat shone as if just from the maker's hand. It was a rare and ever-to-be-remembered sight. That great and good man, Abraham Lincoln! and may I say with one of the poets of the time:

> "Long life to you, Misther Lincoln,
> May you live both long and aisy,
> And when you die may your toes
> Turn up to the roots of a daisy."

We were soon formed in line and marched to the grounds called the Soldiers' Retreat, and we felt as if it were retreating, or that we had been taken prisoners, deprived of those muskets on which we had spent so much care and labor, had passed so many of the long night hours on guard, so many hours on drill in the hot sun. They had become endeared to us. There was not a scratch or a sear, not even a pine knot in the stock or a stain, but we knew it, and each could have picked his own gun from the many, and now we had been separated. It was diffient to march on the road without our muskets on our shoulders; it seemed as if a part of our very selves was missing. If we could only have brought them home with us and, like the old Revolutionary Fathers, hung them over the chimney shelf as remembrances of the war.

(To be continued.)

Short Rules in Money Transactions.

Exchange checks with no one.

Do not draw a check expecting to receive the funds to meet it.

Be careful in giving your checks to strangers. This is an open door for fraud.

If a check is not presented within "reasonable time," the maker cannot be held in case of bank's failure.

Feel no delicacy in presenting a check promptly for payment. Bankers prefer a prompt presentation.

Checks to be deposited should be indorsed "for deposit."

Indorsers of notes, etc., can avoid responsibility by writing "without recourse."

Notes dated Sunday are void.

Notes falling due on Sunday or on legal holiday must be paid on the day previous.

Notes given by miners are void.

Altering a note in any manner by the holder makes it void.

An indorser has a right of action against all whose names were previously on a note indorsed by him.

The loss of a note does not invalidate the debt, but the maker may demand a bond to protect him in case the note is presented by an "innocent holder."

If the time of payment of a note is not inserted, it is held to be payable on demand.

A draft becomes an acceptance when the party upon whom it is drawn writes "accepted" across its face and signs his name.

An acceptance is negotiable the same as a note, and is subject to the same laws.

Coming Over in Swarms.

The spring immigration from Europe has opened upon a scale that leads to the opinion that the rush to our shores this year will be unparalleled. Every ship that reaches our port is crowded from stem to stern, and Castle Garden is constantly swarming with the hopeful myriads who have come here to improve their condition in life. Last year the arrivals there reached the enormous aggregate of 450,845, or 83,591 more than in the preceding year, and the officials have computed that this year's immigration will be over half a million. A large proportion of the whole are always bound for the Northwestern States, which still offer them cheap land and welcome. But several States of the Southwest, especially Mississippi and Texas are also offering inducements which are sure to give them a share of the new comers who will aid in developing their abounding resources.—[N. Y. Sun.

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Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures **Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma**; soothes irritation of the **Larynx and Fauces**; strengthens the **Vocal Organs**; allays soreness of the **Lungs**; prevents **Consumption**, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

to every one afflicted."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrillton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me." Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1257 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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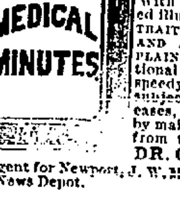

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CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,

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Special Sale.

A large lot of Gentlemen's Balmorals, Hand Sewed, former price $7.50, reduced to $5. Machine sewed, former price $3, reduced to $3.50 and 4, at

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At SHERMAN'S MARKET,

192 BROADWAY, cor. OAK STREET

Clothing.

H*A*T*S

Just received. My

SPRING HATS

—FROM—

TOPPING, MAYNARD & HOBRON.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

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WM. H. ASHLEY & Co.,

Reliable, One Price Clothiers of Fall River are showing large lines of Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's

SUMMER AND FALL

CLOTHING,

At prices generally lower than can be found elsewhere. Pleased to have you visit us.

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No 20 South Main Street,

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SUITINGS,

Overcoatings and Trouserings.

A large assortment just received by

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

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ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.

Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.

Liveries of every description made to order.

A NEW LINE OF

Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

HENRY D. SPOONER

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Merchant Tailor,

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Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

REMOVAL!!

I have removed my

Trunk & Harness Business

to store formerly occupied by T. G. B. Turner, opposite the Boston Store, where I shall make a specialty of the sale of

Trunks and Traveling Bags

of every variety.

HARNESS MAKING AND REPAIRING

in all its branches, and

Carriage Trimming.

Harness Snaps at half-price. Heavy Express Harnesses in Nickel and Brass a specialty.

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Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating And Paper Cutting,

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COAL

for general family use. Also

WOOD

prepared as desired.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

FERRY MILL WHF. 2-24

NOTICE.

Preparatory to painting and renovating store, and to make room for goods soon to arrive, I will sell a large variety of

Brackets, Frames, Framed Pictures, Easels, etc.,

until May 1st at a large reduction in price.

W. H. Arnold,

12 Broadway.

A Frightful Skin Disease.

Sufferings Intense.—Head Nearly Raw.—Body Covered with Sores.—Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. STEVENS & BRUNER, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sirs.—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box CUTICURA SALVE, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body being covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors.

WM. S. STEPHENSON.

Winchester, P. O., Union Co., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.:

Gentlemen.—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson, of this county, brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what CUTICURA REMEDIES had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him.—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter,—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of CUTICURA REMEDIES and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the CUTICURA REMEDIES the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale. Yours truly,

STEVENS & BRUNER,

Druggists and Pharmacists.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or Influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE AND CATARRH will afford *instantaneous relief.*

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvellous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application.—It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

PAINS and WEAKNESSES

OF FEMALES

Instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti Pain Plaster, a new, most agreeable, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female Pains and Weaknesses. Warranted vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER TRY the CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

"SET A THIEF!

TO CATCH A THIEF!"

Writes, from the depths of his grateful heart a parent at Clarendon Hills, Ills., and he adds, "If there is a poison in

DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS!

well, it just caught the poison in my Susie's blood and *carried it all* away—the two destroyed each other—and left her strong and healthy."—While DR. CYRUS EDSON, of the N. Y. BOARD OF HEALTH, says of *Arsenic:*—"Understandingly administered internally, it is literally a 'LIFE RENEWER!' It CLEARS the skin, adds BRILLIANCY to the eyes, DEVELOPES the form and is one of the MOST VALUABLE medicines known. It enters into the composition of what is commonly known as *Love* powders.

"It is not only used in FATTENING the human body, but it is also applied frequently to horses for putting them in condition.

"It is commonly used in Fever and Ague Cures, and when prudently employed is a valuable agent in MALARIA. *The abuse of the drug is mainly an individual matter, for which the person himself is chiefly responsible.*"

DR. JAS. P. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS are sold by all reputable druggists, or sent by mail from the depot, 146 West 16th street, N. Y. Price $1 per box

9-3-12m

SULPHUR BITTERS

Send 4 2-cent stamps to A. P. HADWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

Washington's Life Guard.

"The third time always conquers," declares a "wise saying." I found it verified in my attempts to obtain an interview with the latest-known survivor of the famous corps known as "Washington's Life Guard," which was formed, in the spring of 1776, of trustworthy men of the Continental Army for the protection of the persons, papers, and baggage of the Commander-in-Chief. Of this corps the unfortunate martyr, Nathan Hale, was an original member. It consisted of one hundred and eighty picked men from different regiments. Its first commander was Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island.

A new organization of the Guard occurred at Morristown, New Jersey, at the close of the spring of 1777, when its numbers were increased and a part of the Guard were mounted cavalry. Washington required these men to be, in stature, not more than five feet ten inches, nor less than five feet nine inches—"sober, young, active, and well made." Gibbs was yet their commander. He was succeeded at near the close of 1779, by William Colfax, of New Jersey, the grandfather of the late Vice-President Schuyler Colfax.

The uniform of the corps consisted of a blue coat with white facings, white waistcoat and breeches, black stock and black half-gaiters, and a cocked hat with a blue and white plume. Their flag was of white silk, on which was painted one of the Guard holding a horse, and in the act of receiving a banner from the Genius of Liberty, personified as a woman leaning upon the Union shield, near which was the American eagle. Upon a ribbon was the motto of the corps—CONQUER OR DIE. This flag (which I have seen and sketched) was made after the national banner of the United States—Stars and Stripes was adopted in June 1777.

Informed that Sergeant Ural Knapp, the probable last survivor of Washington's Life Guard, and Major Robert Burnet, one of the General's escort into the city of New York on the morning when the British evacuated it in November, 1783, were living not far from Newburgh, on the Hudson, I made three attempts to visit them. The first effort was a failure; at the second I had a brief interview with Major Burnet, and the last resulted in an interesting conversation with both of the veterans, on a pleasant September afternoon. I rode first to the residence of Major Burnet, whom I had visited on a hot evening in August. Approaching his house by a green lane, shaded by ancient willows planted by his own hand, I greeted the old patriot as he sat in his arm-chair just inside the wide-open front door of the spacious entrance hall of his dwelling. Seated there, I was entertained for an hour by his reminiscences of the old War for Independence. He gave me a graphic account of the great meeting of officers at "The Temple," on the camp-grounds of the Continental Army, not far from Newburgh, where, in a dignified address, Washington gave a scathing rebuke of the unpatriotic and seditious spirit manifested by the famous "Newburgh Letters," in the spring of 1783, which were the occasion of the assemblage.

"Washington entered the Temple unattended, after the officers were seated," said Major Burnet; "took a seat at one end of the long room, and in a few minutes he rose with a paper in his hand. Taking from his waistcoat pocket a pair of silver-framed spectacles, he said, in his usual deliberate manner of speaking, as he placed them before his eyes, 'You see, gentlemen, that I have not only grown gray but blind in your service.' These words powerfully touched every heart, and from that moment every soul in the room was loyal to the chief and the cause."

Major Burnet's father was a Scotchman, and his mother a native of Ireland. He was a lieutenant of artillery, and was in charge of a battery at West Point at the time of the discovery of Arnold's treachery. He was afterward promoted to Major, and was one of the officers delegated to attend the meeting at "The Temple" just alluded to. He continued in the army under the immediate command of Washington, and was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. When the Americans marched into the city of New York, accompanied by Washington on the day of the British evacuation, he commanded the rear guard. He was also present at the final parting of Washington with his officers at Fraunce's Tavern in Broad street.

Major Burnet was then eighty-seven years of age. He had seen what few men in modern times had beheld, namely, the living representatives of seven generations of his kindred.

Sergeant Knapp lived a short distance from Major Burnet. While we were in conversation, the venerable Sergeant, Burnet's senior in age, rode by at a brisk pace, homeward. The Major said, with a trace of jealousy in his tone, "See how carelessly that man rides; he will have a fall yet that will kill him. I ride as well as he, but more carefully."

I bade Major Burnet farewell, and arrived at the house of Sergeant Knapp just as he had alighted from his horse. He left the steed in care of a laborer and invited me into his dwelling. I felt sure that he could tell me more about events at Washington's headquarters at New Windsor, than any other living person, and with very little preface, after we were seated, I asked,

"Were you with Washington all the time that he was at New Windsor?"

"Certainly," he replied, "I was one of the Guard, and I believe I am the only one living."

"When did you join the Guard?" I asked.

"Not long after the battle of Monmouth Court-house," he replied. "I joined the army when I was eighteen, and my first battle was at White Plains. I was afterward with General Wooster in the affair at Ridgefield, in Connecticut, where he was killed. Then I joined the light infantry under Lafayette, fought in the battle at Monmouth Court-house in New Jersey on that terribly hot Sunday in June, and was chosen a member of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard about a month afterward."

"Where did Washington reside at New Windsor?" I inquired.

"In a plain, old-fashioned, Dutch farm-house, built by the father of Simeon DeWitt," he answered. "It was not large, but comfortable in cold weather," he continued, "and there General and Lady Washington lived and entertained company from some days before Christmas in 1780 until the spring of 1781. That house stood in the village and was pulled down many years ago. Great officers of the army with their wives were entertained there, and there were lively times there the Christmas after Lady Washington came."

"How were the Guard housed that winter?" I asked.

"First in tents and then in huts," he replied. "The weather was very mild. The river did not freeze up at Newburgh until after New Year. The Bay was as clear of ice as in May. The water-guard boats could go and come as they pleased. Why, only a few days before Christmas, Washington ordered Colonel Humphreys to take as many of the water-guard as he might think necessary and attempt to bring off the Hessian General Knyphausen from Morris's house, on the upper part of York Island, or General Clinton from the city. He went with two whale-boats and a barge, and twenty-five or thirty men, including officers, but did not succeed, owing to high winds."

"You say General and Mrs. Washington gave entertainments occasionally. Were you ever at headquarters at such times?" I asked.

"Always, as special guard at the door of the house, or on other duty there. I shall never forget the Christmas dinner at headquarters, a few days after Lady Washington came."

"Why do you call her *Lady* Washington?" I inquired.

"We soldiers always called her so. She was a real lady, if there ever was one," he answered.

"Well, as I was saying, it was Lady Washington's first entertainment there. There was trouble at that time in getting poultry for headquarters, particularly turkeys, for the camp had lately been established, and the farmers in all directions had been robbed of their fowls by the bad soldiers. As I knew all the farmers in the neighborhood, I was sent to procure poultry for this occasion. I had traveled far without success, when I called at the house of General James Clinton, who was then in the Northern Department. His wife Molly, one of the best of women, had locked up several turkeys for her family's use, but gladly let me have three of them for the General, with which I returned to headquarters."

"Who were at the Christmas dinner?" I inquired.

"I cannot remember all," he said. Sitting in silence for a while in summoning memory to the front, he said:

"There were two young French officers from Rochambeau's army at Newport; Governor George Clinton and his wife or daughter; some gentlemen and their wives from the neighborhood; Molly Clinton (who you know, was the mother of De Witt Clinton,) and the staff officers, two of them with their wives. Colonel Hamilton, Washington's secretary, was at Albany, where he had married General Schuyler's daughter only ten days before, and did not return until after the holidays. There were about twenty at the table, which was set in the biggest room in the house. Besides poultry, there was beef and mutton. After dinner spiced wine was passed round followed by pies, puddings, apples, nuts and cider. I was detailed as a sergeant, to take charge of the Life-Guard Band, which played lively tunes during the feast; and so I saw all that was going on in the room, for we were stationed in the passage through which each guest went to the dining-room.

"On such occasions Colonel Hamilton generally sat at the head of the table, but now being absent, the General presided at one end of the table himself, and Lady Washington at the other end. She was a short, stout-built and good little woman. We all loved her. Before the guests sat down, the General, standing, asked a blessing with solemn tones and closed eyes. Old Billy, Washington's body servant, whose head appeared like a bunch of white sheep's wool, was the chief waiter on that occasion, and moved with great dignity. In the evening some of the young people of the village were invited in, and all indulged in innocent amusement, particularly in dancing, until nine o'clock, when the company broke up. Captain Colfax, who commanded the Guard, was a guest at the dinner. We all had a good time."

Sergeant Knapp gave me many other interesting reminiscences of his life as a guardsman, and I lingered until the sun had set and the twilight was fast deepening. I bade the venerable patriot farewell, when he said:

"Oh, I forgot to tell you the best part of the story of the Christmas dinner at headquarters. There was a pretty and proud little girl in the village, named Anna Brewster, then in her teens, but less than three feet high. She refused Lady Washington's invitation to the dinner because she supposed it was given only to gratify the curiosity of the other guests. She soon found out her mistake, for Lady Washington called at her mother's house, and little Anna was afterward very often at headquarters. When she grew to full womanhood she was only a yard high. She lived a maiden until she was seventy-five years old, and then died. Perfect in form, sweet in temper, she was beloved by everybody. Anna Brewster was the smallest woman in America."

It was dark when I left the old guardsman's door, and I rode back to Newburgh in the light of a full moon. I met Sergeant Knapp once afterward. It was at a celebration at Newburgh of an historical event. There was a civic and military procession. I was invited to ride in a barouche with Sergeant Knapp and the orator of the day. The Sergeant and I were invited guests. He had a conspicuous seat on the platform and when the orator had finished his address I was invited to introduce the venerable guardsman to the people. The audience testified their respect and reverence for the hero by hurrahs which almost brought echoes from Beacon Hill and the Storm King, looming up from the Hudson not far off, on the crests of which Sergeant Knapp had seen signal fires blazing during the old War for Independence. And, when, an hour later, this last survivor of Washington's Life Guard arose at the public banquet to depart, with a solemn but firm voice he invited the whole company to his funeral. Just four months to a day from that time, when he was a little past ninety-six years of age, his spirit took its flight, and many who were at the feast were mourners at the burial. His remains were interred near the tall flagstaff at Washington's headquarters at Newburgh. Over them stands a chaste mausoleum of brown sandstone, fashioned by the eminent sculptor the late Henry K. Brown. It was erected by Company F, 19th Regiment Newburgh Guards, in the early summer of 1869.

BENSON J. LOSSING, LL. D.

He was too poor to be sick.—A plainly dressed man, who introduced himself as Mr. John Smith, walked into a doctor's office, and having explained his symptoms, asked the doctor how long it would take to cure him.

The doctor, who had treated the visitor with every possible courtesy, replied:

"You will require several years' careful treatment under my personal supervision before you are perfectly well, but I think, Mr. Smith, that you will be able to resume your labors in the bank in about two months."

"Doctor, you are fooling yourself. I am not Smith the banker, but Smith the street car driver."

"Is that so? Well, my good fellow, I don't see what you came to me for.—There is nothing the matter with you, except that you are not a banker."

SHE KNEW HIM.

She sat beside me at the play
In all her girlish loveliness,
While in the box across the way
A dowager in gorgeous dress

Sat, while the diamonds glittered bright
On wrinkled neck and shoulders bare;
"Ah, were those gems my own," I cried,
"I'd find for them a place more fair."

"Sweetheart," I whispered, "need I tell
Where I would have those gems repose?"
She faltered not (she knew me well),
"Why, with your uncle, I suppose.

Bryton in Forgiven.

The popular romantic actor, Frederic Bryton, received a rousing reception at the Globe, says the Boston Herald, when the drama "Forgiven" was presented for the first time in this theatre. The theatre was filled in every part, from the orchestra rail to the last tier in the gallery. Rarely is an actor received with more approval than was Mr. Bryton. He was called before the curtain at the end of each act and the universal verdict was that he scored a decided hit as the hero of the play. It is a thoroughly American play in tone, character, atmosphere, movement and spirit, and it is, artistically, so far in advance of the generality of drama, which have been designated by the term American, that it bears with it the pleasing promise that this country may in the not very remote future, have a drama peculiarly its own and worthy to rank with the best productions of Europe. Its story is strong and effective, yet simple and true to nature, and it is told with considerable skill and with commendable directness. It is a drama of the heart, appealing directly, and with the certainty of sympathy, to all that is best and noblest in man's nature, illustrating the beauties of pure, true love and self-sacrificing womanhood, and teaching, in an agreeable, but none the less forcible manner, the value of human suffering, and the lessons to be learned from poor humanity's weakness and error. Mr. Bryton's immense popularity throughout New England was substantially shown and beautifully expressed.

Dangers of Insufficient Ventilation.

One of the great evils of civilization lies in the crowding together of large numbers of persons in confined spaces. This is especially the case with schools and with factories, but is not limited to those instances. It has always been known that such crowding was unhealthy, but the exact amount of evil resulting is necessarily difficult to estimate.

Very recently Brown-Sequard has proved by actual chemical analysis that the air expired by a healthy person contains a poison, not a microbe, but a distinct chemical poison.

In factories, as usually arranged, there must inevitably be much evil done by the breathing of other people's breaths all day long, six days in a week. Brown-Sequard considers it a principal cause of consumption.

The only remedy lies in effectual ventilation, and there can be no doubt that in factories, schools and all other places in which many persons live and work or study in confined space, the ventilation should be much better than it is. In some factories the air is so bad that persons unaccustomed to it are rendered faint. What, then, must be the effect on those who live in it?

I would wish, therefore, to appeal urgently to those who have the direction of schools and factories to introduce really effective ventilation. They have the health, even the lives, of large numbers in their charge, and cannot escape this great responsibility.—[M. O. L. in Scientific American.

What Florida People Live On.

"What do you Florida people live on in the summer?" "Fish." "What in the winter?" "Yankees." Alas! how many northerners draw their last breath in Florida, slain by that fell destroyer, consumption, who would have lived, had they used at first that marvelous specific for consumption, when not too far advanced, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—better than hypophosphites and cod liver oil, because more nutritive and tonic; also an invaluable liver corrective and blood-purifier, cleansing away all scrofulous humors (which cause consumption), and all other impurities of the blood, curing glandular swellings, goitre or thick neck, old sores and ulcers. Of druggists.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

What Am I to Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

The Brightest Spot on Earth.

A happy home is the brightest spot on earth the eye of God looks down on. Love and peace in his home sends sunshine round a man wherever he goes; disorder and trouble there is misery everywhere. There are few worries of life which a man cannot now and then shake off; but who can shake himself free from the skeleton in the closet, from the worry in the household, the blister on the heart? A day will tell how many a man carried that with him without wincing down to the grave. When husband and wife are helpmeets to each other in the best sense, when order and love and goodness prevail in the house, then the man who has a hard battle in life to fight can leave his struggles behind him when he enters there. With all our faults we are the most home-loving people, and that is the reason why we are the greatest people. Whatever helps house life is a national blessing; whatever hurts home-life is a national curse; and the greatest curse that can touch these blessings is what would tamper with the peace and blessedness of our homes.

Short Interest Rules.

The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run, separate right-hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent. Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 3.

Velvet ribbon in rows makes pretty borders for skirts of shepherd's check wools, challis or India silks, now being made up for misses' summer dresses.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sore, Inflammation, and Soreness of all Kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

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P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McGOUGH, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

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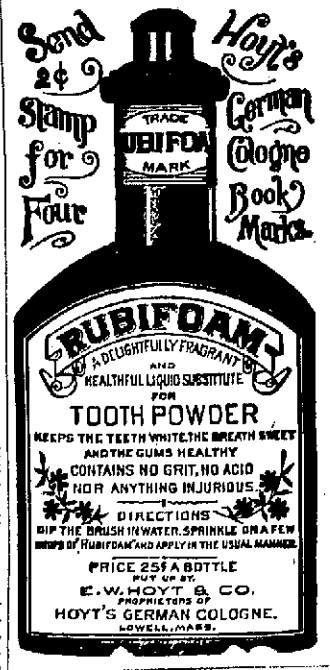

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SEAL BRAND

COFFEE IS THE BEST.

A RARE BLEND OF PRIVATE PLANTATION JAVA AND ARABIAN MOCHA—GREAT STRENGTH—EXQUISITE FLAVOR—ABSOLUTE PURITY—UNIFORMITY AND RICHNESS.

TEST FREE

LADIES! Send 12 cents to pay cost of postage and tax and we will send a LARGE TRIAL Sample.

CHASE & SANBORN.

New York Hat House.

O'NEILL'S

We keep the latest styles in

H*A*T*S

Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.

Furnishing * Goods

Constantly kept.

O'NEILL'S

261 Thames-st.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19, 1885.

MESSRS. PROCTER & GAMBLE, *Cincinnati.*

Gentlemen:—Although a stranger to you, and my testimonial entirely unnecessary as it certainly is unsolicited, yet I take great pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your "Ivory" Soap, and thanking you for putting it on the market at so low a price.

It has entirely supplanted the use of Castile and other fine soaps in my household for several years past, being in no way inferior, and from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more economical.

A good test I find for the purity of soap is to try it with a brush for cleansing the teeth, and the taste of the "Ivory" Soap so used is perfectly sweet and clean.

Very Respectfully Yours, W. S. BAKER, M. D.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON

RESTAURANT

NO. 113 Broad Street,

Opp. Narragansett Hotel,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

3-31-tf

COAL

Best Quality for General Family Use. Also WOOD sawed and split as desired.

Pinniger & Manchester,

PERRY MILL WHARF.

COAL

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

carefully prepared and delivered.

STOCKBRIDGE

SPECIAL

For the quality there is nothing I can say that will recommend these goods better than the sale from year to year. This year we have more than doubled the sale of our Potatoes Special over any previous year. Our Corn Special we have already sold as much as any previous year. Try it. Also our Top Dressing.

MANURES.

—FOR—

Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Vegetables, Top Dressing, Seeding Down and Lawn Dressing.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164 BROADWAY.

THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION

Is now admitted by the medical authorities to be a deficiency or undue waste of Oxydizable Phosphorus normally existing in the human economy. The remedy consists in the administration of a preparation of Phosphorus being at once assimilated and oxydizable. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES is the only preparation of Phosphorus which combine these characteristics in the highest degree for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Night Sweats and Nervous Diseases: it is unequalled. Recommended by Physicians. Sold by Druggists $1 per bottle. Send for Circular. Winchester & Co., Chemists, 162 William Street, N. Y.

5-12-1y

—FROM—

PURCHASERS, LESSEES,

—AND—

INSURERS OF REAL ESTATE

WE TAKE

NO COMMISSION.

J. TRUMAN BURDICK & CO.,

FRANKLIN & SPRING STS.

Newport County News

TIVERTON.

A very large company assembled at the Stone Bridge Sunday noon to witness the rite of baptism to four gentlemen and ten ladies; the ceremony being performed by the pastor of the Stone Bridge Baptist Church. At 3 P. M. an impressive service was held in the church and the right hand of fellowship extended to the newly baptized.

Thursday May 3d Mr. Louis Devalley, owner of the fishing sloop "Solid George" started from Stone Bridge for Seaconnet Point, stopping on the way at White's Wharf to do some trading at the 4 Corners. When last seen he was hoisting the mainsail. It is surmised the halliards parted and he was thrown overboard as the rope was found broken. The sloop came ashore near High Hill on the east side of Seaconnet river, deserted and her sails up. Mr. Devalley came to this town three years ago, he lost his wife eighteen months after, leaving him with two children; he was between 30 and 40 years of age.

Mad dogs are still in existence, one made its appearance Saturday afternoon taking the Punkatese Neck route damaging poultry as it went on his own wild way. Mr. James A. Mansfield shot the dog. Still another—Sunday night the neighborhood was disturbed by distressing cries from poultry yards, Mr. Wordell lost a number of hens and goslings. Mr. Charles E. Manchester over twenty and Mr. John G. Cory 28 goslings, 26 chickens and nine hens. The dog had quite a number of shots fired into him.

Master Eddie Smith, who was bitten by a dog on Saturday April 28th, has suffered considerably from the effects of the fright as well as the wound. He appears now to be improving and hopes are entertained that no dire results will follow.

Mrs. Mosher of Melrose Heights has been in town for a few days, the guest of Mrs. Priscilla Wilcox.

Mr. Andrew White is having his house re-painted and other necessary repairs.

Mrs. George C. Manchester's house has been engaged for the coming season by Boston parties.

LITTLE COMPTON.

On Wednesday May 2d a barn-warming was held in the new barn recently erected for Mrs. Clara Almy. Between 50 and 60 took part in the evening's amusement which consisted principally of dancing, the music being furnished by Dyer and Hathaway (three pieces). Supper was served at the residence of Mrs. Almy. The barn was built by Mr. John Ryan of Tiverton, its dimensions 50 x 60 and 20 feet posts.

A Poverty Ball was given at the Electra Hall Adamsville on Wednesday May 2d. The attendance was small, owing probably to the barn-warming being the same evening.

Thursday April 26th passed away a truly estimable and Christian lady, Mrs. Abel Tompkins, a large circle of friends and relatives mourn her loss. She became a widow in 1862, she leaves one daughter, the wife of Mr. Granville Bowditch of Boston, and an invalid son.

There were 10 dogs killed in this town last week who were supposed to have been attacked by the same dog, that bit Eddie Smith. Fred Almy's dog had to succumb to the same fate.

BLOCK ISLAND.

TOWN BUSINESS.—In Town Council, Monday afternoon Mr. Ray G. Lewis was appointed a committee to erect about 500 feet of galvanized iron railing in front of the Narragansett and National hotels at a cost not to exceed $105. The report on the Neck road, so-called, was read and received and the road ordered opened for travel. Dr. C. H. Hadley was granted permission to erect poles along the highway, between his hotel and office, under proper restrictions. It was voted to engage F. B. Peckham, of Newport, and Christopher E. Champlin as counsel in the case of Nicholas Ball against the town. Mr. John P. Champlin was appointed Coroner, and Messrs. J. R. Lewis, Simon R. Sheffield and A. H. Sprague were elected appraisers of damage done by dogs. The following bills were approved and ordered paid:—Dr. J. C. Champlin, $65; M. O. D. Mitchell, $40.30; Dr. J. E. Bennett, $49.75; Edward M. Bull, $3.50; Simon R. Ball, $97.60; Daniel Mott, $2.62; H. S. Millikin, $18; Silas N. Littlefield, $90. The following were drawn jurors to attend the May session of the Court of Common Pleas: Grand—Darius B. Dodge; petit—John F. Hayes and Chester E. Rose.

In the Court of Probate letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Eliza Littlefield were granted to Mr. E. P. Littlefield, and an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Elisha R. Coe, was received and notice ordered.

Fishing at Seaconnet Point.

Capt. Isaac Church made the first catch of scup this season on May 2. The Church Brothers have put in one trap just south of the lighthouse at Little Cormorant Rock. The trap and leaders extend about 2500 feet right off shore. They are also putting in two more of about the same size that run on a line with the shore.

An old time fisherman said: "I've been engaged in trapping at Seaconnet Point ever since 1839. In those days if we made $75 or $100 in a season we thought we were doing big things. Now it takes thousands of dollars to hire men and run a trap, and then run the risk of a sou-wester and have the whole thing ripped out in a few hours."

Undoubtedly the Church Brothers are the most enterprising fishermen on the coast, and they have, by great experience, a practical knowledge of the business that has been worked on in many years' service. They have built a large pound to put their fish into while waiting for a market, that will hold several thousand barrels of fish.

A little later on there will be 200 fishermen engaged in trapping this spring. Besides the Church Brothers, there are Capt. Wm. Rose, Church & Brightman, Angle Snell, and Henry Cook, each with a gang and trap at Seaconnet Point. Little John Brownell has put in a trap at the westward of Point Judith. Doctor Nickerson has his trap in at the piers. Capt. Tallman has a trap in at Price's Neck, and other traps are being put in readiness as fast as possible.

Steamers Geo. W. Humphrey and Cora P. White will be engaged in freighting fish from the Point to New York and Philadelphia. The Cora P. White has been taking on ice from Church's ice house at Tiverton, where they have a large amount stored for this purpose. It will be seen that the fishermen are making extensive preparations for the approaching season.

Charles Howard of Milwaukee, a widely known Masonic dignitary, but of moderate circumstances, has fallen heir to $1,000,000, left him by an aunt in England, from whom he ran away when a boy.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

William Fludder has sold a strip of land 6 by 30 feet on Mary street to Mrs. Geo. H. Vaughan for $1, etc.

The real estate of John H. Cozzens & Son was sold at mortgagee's sale on Tuesday by Thomas Burlingham, auctioneer, the residence of John H. Cozzens being purchased by Miss Elizabeth S. Cozzens for $5,500, and that of W. J. Cozzens by T. Mumford Seabury for $6,200. The firm's interest in the business block on Thames street was bought by P. H. Horgan for $7200.

Elizabeth K. Ashhurst has sold 4000 square feet of land on Lincoln street to Charles H. Taber for $1200.

Philip H. Case has rented his cottage on Kay street to Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., of New York, for the season.

Ralph R. Barker has sold, through G. V. Wilbur, his estate on the north side of Newport avenue to Thomas P. Peckham for $1, etc.

J. N. A. Griswold has rented his villa on Bellevue avenue, opposite Touro park, to Alexander J. Leith, of New York, for the season.

Thomas Burlingham sold Saturday, at mortgagee's sale, the estate of Michael Murphy on Perry street to W. P. Burnet of New York, for $2,550.

William G. Weld has rented his place known as DeRham cottage, on Bellevue avenue, to William H. Osgood, of New York, for the season.

The estate on Byrnes Court, belonging to Patrick Carroll, was sold at mortgagee's sale Saturday to Jeremiah J. Lynch for $1950.

Porter, Whipple & Derby have rented the Swift cottage on Bellevue and Wheatland avenues to Geo. H. B. Hill of New York for the season.

Joseph Sharpe has sold 5000 square feet of land, with buildings, on Sunshine and Gladding courts to Stephen N. Tefft, for $1, etc.

George Bancroft, the historian, is said to regard the writing of 250 words as a good day's work; Mr. Blaine made 1500 his stint when writing his recollections, and Admiral Porter dashes off 2500 as rapidly as a poet writing under inspiration. Macaulay looked upon 600 words as a good day's work. Men that write well seldom, if ever, write rapidly.

Much wheat in the winter wheat region has been plowed up this spring, and more would be, but the lateness of the season makes it difficult to put any other crop profitably in its place. The same cause is also diminishing the sowing of spring wheat. So long as stocks in sight are kept up, prices of wheat may be depressed; but whatever the crop situation becomes known a considerable and probably a sharp advance in price of wheat is likely to occur.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins has been selected to preside at the St. Louis convention. Whether this is an attempt to placate Mr. Collins or a snub to President Cleveland is not stated.

Mrs. Waite will not accept the fund now being raised for her by the lawyers of the country, if the bill granting her a pension of $5,000 a year as widow of the Chief Justice passes Congress.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Flour firm. Sales 14,400 barrels. State $2.40 to $5.10; Ohio, $2.85 to $5.10; Western, $2.40 to $5.10; Southern, $3.30 to $5.10.

Wheat opened a trifle lower, afterwards became decidedly stronger and advanced ¾ to 1⅛ cents on covering shorts. Sales 176,000 bushels.

Corn ¼ to ½ of a cent higher. Sales 64,000 bushels.

Oats firm. Sales 30,000 bushels.

Beef in light demand.

Pork steady.

Lard higher and strong.

Butter quiet.

Sugar dull.

Molasses quiet.

Petroleum steady.

Rice firm.

Coffee firm.

Freights steady.

Spirits Turpentine dull.

Rosin quiet.

Tallow dull.

Watertown Live Stock Market.—May 8.

At market for the current week—Cattle, 3386; Sheep and Lambs, 3238; Swine, 887.

Prices of Market Beef—A few choice $7.00@7.25; extra $6.50@6.75; first quality $6.00@6.25; second quality $5.00@5.50; third quality $4.00@4.50.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working oxen ℔ pair $90@165; farrow cows $15@30; fancy cows $50@75; milch cows and calves $25@48; yearlings $8.50@18; two years old $14@25; three years old $20@36.

Swine—Western fat, live, 6¼@6½c; Northern dressed hogs 7¼c ℔ lb.

Prices of Sheep and Lambs—In lots, $2.50, 4.00@5.00 each; extra $5.50@7.50, or from 2½@7½c ℔ lb. Spring lambs 5@7½c ℔ lb.

Veal Calves, 2½@5½c ℔ lb.

Prices of Hides, Tallow and Skins—Brighton hides 5½@6c ℔ lb; Brighton tallow 3@4c ℔ lb; country hides 4@5c ℔ lb; country tallow 1¾@2c ℔ lb; calf skins 6@8c ℔ lb; wool pelts, $1@$1.25; sheared skins 15@18c; dairy skins 15@25c.

Cattle—The trade in Western was comparatively fair, and prices are claimed to be about ½ of a cent higher. For New England cattle the trade was moderate and prices are firm. No advance was discovered and 7c ℔ lb D W, would take the best offered.

New Milch Cows and Springers—The cow market showed no improvement, and the range largely from $26@$50 ℔ head as to quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Good flocks are still at firm prikes and in demand. Some of the arrivals are of previous contract and sent in at the pleasure of the butcher. Eastern Spring Lambs weighing 50 lbs @ 10c. If they were 10 lbs heavier would sell at 12c.

Fat Hogs—Supply less than last week. Some left over not slaughtered from last week. Prices steady as quoted.

Veal Calves—Market off ¼ of a cent with large supply.

Live Poultry—Strong ½ ton with steady prices. 12@12½c.

New Advertisements.

People's Market.

Come and inquire the prices at the new market at

348 Thames St., cor. Fair,

J. ALTON BARKER,
CHAS. D. MARTIN,

5-12

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WARD'S BOOK STORE

—AND—

PRINTING OFFICE

Will be removed to 34 Clarke street on or about June 1, 1888.

5-5

A. C. Landers' Column.

FOR THE

Largest

AND

Most Extensive

ASSORTMENT

OF

Fancy and Common

BASKETS

GO TO

A. C. Landers,

167

Thames Street,

Covell's Bl'k.

Lunch all sizes,
Nursery " "
Work " "
Scrap,
Hairpin,
Knitting,
Shopping,
Comb and Brush,
Wall Pockets,
Flower Baskets,
Work Stands,
Traveling,
School Bags,
Valises,
Toy Baskets,
Perambulators,
Cradles,
Dolls High Chairs,
Willow Rattles,
Willow Furniture,
Nursery Chairs,

FOR

CHOICE

TEAS

AND

COFFEES,

CALL AT

Sayer Brothers,

283 Thames Street.

New Advertisements.

Old Colony R. R.

THEATRE

TRAIN!

Wednesday Eve, May 16.

Leave Newport at 4.50 P. M. Returning, leave Boston (Providence Depot) at 11.45 P. M., stopping ONLY at Fall River and Taunton each way.

Fare for Round Trip only $1.70

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT

New York & Boston Despatch Express Office, 175 Thames Street,

ALSO AT

T. R. Sherman's Market, cor. Broadway and Oak street,

AND BY

Theodore R. Heime

—AND—

Theophelus Topham,

Of the committee of Washington Commandery.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 7, A. D. 1888.

JAMES G. TOPHAM, Administrator on the estate of *RUTH E. THURSTON*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined and allowed, and for an order of distribution of the balance among the creditors of said deceased who have proved their claims before the commissioners appointed to receive and examine the same.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 28th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-12

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 7, 1888.

JAMES G. TOPHAM, Administrator on the estate of *BENJAMIN J. BURTON*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined and allowed, and for an order of distribution of the balance among the creditors of said deceased who have proved their claims before the Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the same.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 28th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-12

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 7, 1888.

ELIZABETH S. ENGS, Executrix of the last will and testament of *SAMUEL ENGS*, late of Newport, deceased, presents her first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 28th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-12

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 30, 1888.

THOMAS COGGESHALL, Administrator on the estate of *JOHN C. CONGDON*, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 21st day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-5

New Advertisements.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 93 Mill Street,

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings, etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stock and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M.

11-15-1y

Horses & Carriages at Auction

—ON—

Washington Square,

Every Wednesday through the Month of May, commencing Wednesday, May 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

will be sold carryalls, express wagons, buggies, phaeton buggies, lot of old barn tools and harnesses, blankets, new harnesses, etc.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

Persons having horses, carriages and harnesses to sell must notify the auctioneer two days previous to sale.

5-12

Real Estate

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN NEWPORT, R. I., ON

To-day, Saturday, May 12,

Will be sold at public auction on the premises at 12 o'clock noon, the two-tenement house belonging to the Richmond Mfg. Co., situate on Howard street extended, and numbered 5, together with the lot appurtenant thereto, now fenced in, and containing about 3000 sq. ft. of land. Each tenement has a separate yard and private entrance both in front and rear with no stairs in common. Cellars high and dry. City water, and drainage connected with the sewer. The building has always been kept in good repair.

Immediately after the above sale the next lot adjoining on the west will also be sold at public auction. Said lot is 40 feet front and 71½ feet deep. For further particulars apply to

A. PRESCOTT BAKER, Agent and Auctioneer.

5-12

Court of Probate, City of Newport, May 7, A. D. 1888.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Anthony Stewart, of Newport, presented this day, representing that his mother *MARY A. STEWART*, who resides in said Newport, is a person of full age, of unsound mind, and is incapable of managing her estate, and praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of said Mary A. Stewart.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 28th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-12

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 30, A. D. 1888.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, Administrator on the estate of *JOHN B. LANGLEY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined and allowed, and for an order of distribution of the balance that may be found in his hands among those legally entitled thereto.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 21st day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 30, 1888.

ON THE PETITION in writing of *Leonora W. Manchester and Charles A. Manchester*, of Newport, presented this day; representing that said Charles was by this Court heretofore appointed guardian of the person and estate of said Leonora, who was then of unsound mind, that said Leonora has been wholly restored to reason and is now entirely of sound mind; and praying that said guardianship may be removed and said Charles released and discharged from his said office of guardian.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 30, A. D. 1888.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Harriet Z. Langley, of Newport, presented this day, representing that *SARAH EDITH LANGLEY*, now resides in said Newport, and is a minor under the age of 14 years, to wit, of the age of 11 years, having no legal guardian; and praying that she the said Harriet Z. Langley or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of said minor:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 21st day May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-5

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 30, 1888.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, Executor of the last will and testament of *MARTHA C. LANGLEY*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 21st day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

2-18

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 23, 1888.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Catherine Clifton, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of *JAMES CLIFTON*, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 14th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

4-28

No. 1546.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, April 30th, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$250,554 17
Overdrafts	207 19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	153,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,195 41
Due from State banks and bankers	1,096 55
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,540 44
Checks and other cash items	10 14
Exchanges for clearing	1,269 82
Bills of other Banks	175 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	637 43
Specie	7,690 00
Legal tender notes	21,020 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250 00
TOTAL	$503,092 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	46,000 00
Undivided profits	10,790 18
National bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	654 00
Individual deposits subject to check	185,337 62
Cashiers checks outstanding	27,547 50
Due to other national banks	12,747 49
Due to State Banks and bankers	15 36
TOTAL	$503,092 15

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1888.

WM. G. WARD, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Thos. Coggeshall, Wm. P. Clarke, Wm. O. Greene, Directors.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, April 28, 1888.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Anthony Stewart, of Newport, presented this day, representing that his mother *MARY A. STEWART*, who resides in said Newport, is a person of full age, of unsound mind, and is incapable of managing her estate, and praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of said Mary A. Stewart.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 28th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

5-12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of MARGARET EAGAN, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

JAMES EAGAN, Administrator.

Newport, April 28, 1888.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. PALMER, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to her.

MARGARET PALMER, Executrix.

Newport, April 28, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of MARGARET E. J. CARRY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN J. CARRY, Administrator.

Newport, May 12, 1888.